# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,638.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.



THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."


## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship HIMALAYA, 1,361 tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on the 13th September 1870, at noon.

| Leave Bombay | Sept. | Leave Galle | Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|
| „ Carwar | 14 | „ Negapatam | 23 |
| „ Mangalore | 15 | „ Madras | 26 |
| „ Cannanore | 16 | „ Coconada | 28 |
| „ Calicut | 16 | „ Visagapatam | 29 |
| „ Beypore | 16 | „ Bimlipatam | 29 |
| „ Cochin | 17 | „ Gopalpore | 30 |
| „ Tuticorin | 18 | | Oct. |
| „ Colombo | 19 | Arrive Calcutta | 2 |

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

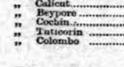
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 10th September 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four powerful Steamers, viz. :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| INDIA | Capt. Dodero | 2,000 Tons |
| ASIA | Capt. | 2,000 Tons |
| PERSIA | Capt. Crocco | 2,000 Tons |
| ARABIA | Capt. Bazzurro | 2,000 Tons |

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially fit for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| To Aden | 1st Class. £22 | 2nd Class. £15 | 3rd Class. £4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | 9-10 |
| Messina | 45 | 32 | 12 |
| Naples | 47 | 33 | 13 |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa | 52 | 35 | 14-10 |

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the Government Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s.s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th October next.

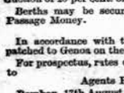
For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to Volkart Brothers,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

### NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS BI-MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Weights on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| To Aden | 1st Class. £25 | 2nd Class. £15 | Deck. £8 |
|---|---|---|---|
| „ Suez | £40 | £22-10 | £8 |
| „ Port Said | £42 | £24 | £9 |
| „ Marseilles | £52 | £36 | £15 |

Without Food.

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 17th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 16th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th August 1870.

### NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship KINGSBRIDGE,

arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to TAKE DELIVERY; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st August 1870.

### BYCULLA IRONWORKS.

RICHARDSON & ROBSON,

successors to

MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS' ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

### ENGINEERS' AND SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS.

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

THE Instruments imported by Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. are by makers whose names are a guarantee for their excellence.

A large variety of the following are always on hand in the most approved patterns :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Theodolites. | Pocket Rules. |
| Dumpy Levels. | Parallel Rules. |
| Draining Levels. | Measuring Tapes. |
| Spirit Levels. | Measuring Chains. |
| Clinometers. | Drawing Boards. |
| Levelling Staves. | T Squares. |
| Prismatic Compasses. | Set Squares. |
| Pocket Sextants. | Straight-edges. |
| Optical Squares. | French Curves. |
| Mathematical Drawing Instruments, in cases. | Railway Curves. |
| Spare ditto, of all kinds. | Mapping & Lithographic Pens. |
| Pentagraphs. | Colours and Brushes. |
| Pillar Compasses. | Palettes and Saucers. |
| Nathematical Compasses. | Stencil Plates. |
| Proportional Compasses. | Levelling and Field Books. |
| Architects' Scales. | Drawing Papers. |
| Plotting Scales. | Tracing Papers and Cloth. |
| Marqueterie Seal and Protractors. | Mounted Drawing Paper. |
| | Section Paper, &c. |

LISTS AND FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

## SHIPPING.

### OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53 ; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

### WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, the 7th September, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons, and 500 H. P.,) Captain N. Steward, will leave for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 5th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS viséd by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st September 1870.

### OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ½ | Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts. | 1 | Rug with straps. |
| 2 | „ Under Vests. | 1 | Maud. |
| 2 | „ Linen Collars. | 1 | Inverness Cape. |
| 1 | „ Fine Cotton Socks. | 1 | Hand Portmanteau. |
| 1 | „ Fine Merino Socks. | 2 | Overland Trunks. |
| ½ | „ Fine Merino Drawers. | 1 | Clothes Bag. |
| ½ | „ Coloured Handkerchiefs. | 1 | Travelling Hat. |
| 1 | „ White Cambric. | 1 | Courier Bag. |
| 1 | Overland Suit. | 1 | Easy Chair. |
| 2 | Sleeping Suits. | 1 | Umbrella. |
| 2 | Pairs of Kid Gloves. | 1 | Pair of Brushes. |
| 6 | Scarfs and Ties. | | Ladies' Overland Trunks. |

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

### BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

### NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship JEMSEETJEE CURSETJEE BOTELEBOE, Baker, Master, from London, are requested to pay FREIGHT and sign BILLS of LADING to the undersigned for countersignature ; as also to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand

In cases where Boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 5th September 1870.

### THE BOMBAY TRADING and BANKING ASSOCIATION Limited (in Liquidation).—At a GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the BOMBAY TRADING and BANKING ASSOCIATION, Limited, in Liquidation, held at the Office of the Association, No. 24, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of September, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Sir Sharebholders and the Company's Solicitors being present, the following Resolutions were passed :—

"That Dinshaw Manockjee, Esquire, do take the chair."

"That the Report of the Liquidators, and the Final Statement of Accounts of the winding up, made up to 31st August 1870, now read, be adopted and passed."

"That the Cash Balance—Rs. 699-6-6—be, and is hereby, presented to the Manager, Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody, for his valuable services to the Association in the conduct of its affairs."

"That the affairs of the Bombay Trading and Banking Association, Limited, are fairly and fully wound up."

"That all Books, Vouchers, and Papers belonging to the Bombay Trading and Banking Association, Limited, be deposited with Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, the Company's Solicitors, but that they be not responsible for any loss or damage they may sustain while in their custody."

"That the best thanks of the Shareholders are due to the Liquidators and their Manager, Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody, for the able and satisfactory manner in which the Liquidation of the Association has been completed."

"That the best thanks of the Shareholders are due to the Company's Solicitors for their value assistance and able advice rendered to the Association in the conduct of its affairs."

"That the best thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair."

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Chairman.

Bombay, 3rd September 1870.

### TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on Monday next, the 12th instant, from parties wishing to supply STEAM TONNAGE for the conveyance from Cannanore to Hongkong of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, of the strength as per margin, and bringing back the 29th Regiment from Hongkong to Bombay (strength similar more or less to the former Regiment).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8 European Commissioned Officers | | |
| 913 Non-Commissioned Rank and File, | } | Natives. |
| 90 Public and Private Followers. | | |
| 6 Horses. | | |

2. The Vessels taken up will be required to be docked if necessary and proceed hence to Cannanore to embark the Troops.

3. The Masters or Agents of Vessels tendering are requested to state when their respective Vessels will be ready to leave this for Cannanore.

4. Tenders should specify the rate (a lump sum) at which the above duty could be performed, or the charge for each non-commissioned rank and file, public and private follower or horse with or without provisions coals, fittings, &c.

5. It will be optional with Government to find provisions, fittings, coal, and such additional water tanks as may be necessary, but it will be compulsory that all water tanks on board the Vessel to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

6. If it will be decided by Government that the Agents or Masters of Vessels tendering will be required to supply provisions, such provisions will be subject to the usual survey.

7. Coals are to be cut and such additional fittings, &c., removed from the 'tween decks (as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey) and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the Owners.

8. The Agent for Transports will furnish any further necessary information for parties tendering.

9. The expense attending stamp fees affixed to Charter-parties as well as to counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners or Masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any tender without assigning cause for so doing.

11. The words "Tender for Troops" should be superscribed on the Cover.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 5th September 1870.

### LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS that have accumulated in the BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE, from 1st to 31st August 1870.

| | |
|---|---|
| Atmaram Bhicajee | Motilall Bhogilal |
| A'Ilam Secfaram | McCullough, A |
| Bose, S P & Co | Maneckjee Hormusjee |
| Bowhay, C E | Mountain, H S |
| Campbell, A W | Monteith, Miss |
| Campbell, C G | Manjee Bhoy |
| Caderbhoy Alladin | Maneckjee Furdoonjee |
| Crocket, J | Marsden, Mrs |
| Cohen & Co. | Minel, R |
| D'oje, J A | Nelson, S P |
| Dale, R | Newman, P, Sergeant |
| D'Souza, J | Frotten, R, Miss |
| Davis, B W | Pestonjee Coovrjee & Co |
| Delhaie, L C | Poisco, D |
| Desilva, G M | Peachy, M Mrs |
| Dowsabhi Madunjee | Perma und Pestamber |
| Durant, C | Pestonjee Merwanjee |
| Framjee Jamsetjee Mehrjee | Roberts, E |
| Green, J | Ryan, A G |
| Govia, A P | Ruchwaldy, B, Professor |
| Hardy, S P | Robinson, J |
| Hewett, T | Super, J |
| Heywood, J | Shew, A |
| Husband, J | Stewart, A |
| Joseph, K | Sewart, 49 M, Captain |
| Jaichund Goolabchund | Santins, S C |
| Jessop, E | Sutherland, W A |
| Javachund Motichund | Sherrin, W |
| Jone, H | Seadon, E, Mrs |
| Janardhum Succaram Gadgil | Thumson |
| Latham | Thompson, R W |
| Lincoln, J H | Wright, R E |
| Lambert, R M | Wellstead, C |
| McLean, E, & Co. | Whitley, A |
| Mirzakhan | J Webb |
| Mooffy, W | Watson |
| | Wagner, L C |

C. STUART, Post Master.

### THE AUCTION SALE of the FORAS LAND, situated at Worlee or Breach Candy Road, advertised by the Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India to be held THIS DAY, has been POSTPONED to the 14th day of October next.

SADANUND BALCRISHNA,
Manager to the Liquidators.

Bombay, 6th September 1870.

### TOBACCOS.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| BIRD'S-EYE, WILLS' ) lb. tin or box | 1 2 | 1 2 |
| Do. Do. " | 1 14 | 2 2 |
| CUT CAVENDISH, WILLS' ) lb. tin or box. | 1 0 | 1 4 |
| LARANGA, WILLS' | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| SMOKING MIXTURE, WILLS' ) " " " | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| REAL TURKEY, for Cigarettes, 6 tox tin | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| VIRGINIAN CAVENDISH, Finest, per lb. | 1 4 | 1 8 |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

## NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

### SCINDE, PUNJAUB, and DELHI BANK CORPORATION (in Liquidation).—A further RETURN of EIGHT ANNAS per SHARE will be PAID to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the above Bank on application at this Office.

JAMES WINDRAM,
Attorney for Liquidator.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 31st August 1870.

### GOVERNMENT RECLAMATION WORKS. TENDERS are invited for the following Works :—

LOADING BARGES at Elephanta and Hog Island for the ensuing season ; to be lodged with me on or before TUESDAY the 6th instant.

The CONSTRUCTION of a FIREWOOD DEPOT, with SHEDDINGS, at Elphinstone Buncer ; to be lodged on or before MONDAY the 12th instant.

THOMAS ORMISTON,
Chief Engineer, Govt. Reclamation Works.

Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, 2nd Sept. 1870.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

The undersigned will receive TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the Company from Ships in Harbour, for a period of one year, from 1st January 1871.

The Contract to continue on the same terms, subject to six months' notice on either side.

Conditions of Contract, and the Forms upon which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained on application at the Agent's office.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and superscribed "Tenders for Landing and Delivering Consignments," must be lodged at the Company's offices by 15th September at noon.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LEMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 18th August 1870.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1,000 Tons of SEASONED MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK TIMBER, in squared logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Store Depot, Byculla, at the rate of not less than 300 tons per month, commencing on and from the 1st day of October next.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the undersigned, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, the 26th September next.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent on the estimated value of the Contract.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LEMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, }
Bombay, 15th August 1870. }

### ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the name of Albert Thomson, Bell and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 5th and 19th August, and 2nd, 16th, and 30th September.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 10th and 24th August, and 7th and 21st September.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 3rd 17th and 31st August, and 14th and 28th September.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 17th August, and 14th September.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 5th August, and 2nd and 30th September.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narakeel, (if weather permitting Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 9th and 23rd August, and 6th and 20th September.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 2nd, 16th, and 30th August, and 13th and 27th September.

For KURRACHEE, 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th August, and 3rd, 10th, 17th, and 24th September.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 6th and 20th August, and 3rd and 17th September.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 13th August, and 10th September.

Managing Agents .....Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Madras.....Messrs. BINNY & Co.
" Bombay.....Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

### RE AUGUSTUS COTGRAVE HONNER, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of Augustus Colgrave Honner, late of No. 6, Sloane Square, Pelhamville, in the County of Kent, a Pensioned Officer of the Bombay Presidency, formerly a Lieutenant-Colonel in the First, or Grenadier Guards, Native Infantry, who died at the said Sloane Square, Kensington, on the 27th day of December 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the Exemplification of the Probate of his last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England, annexed) were, on the 13th day of August, granted by the Right Worshipful Sir James Peddar, Knight, and JOHN MACDONALD, of Bombay, British Merchant, a Partner in the firm of Messrs Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and one of the constituted Attorneys of Alexander Cuninghame (in the Will spelt Cunningham) Robertson, Esq., the sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Augustus Colgrave Honner, deceased, are required, on or before the Seventeenth day of September, 1870, to send to Messrs RIMINGTON, HOARE, and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Proctors of the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Alexander Cuninghame Robertson as such Executor as aforesaid, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. All Persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 17th day of August 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

### IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation), WILLIAM HAMILTON MAXWELL and WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, Liquidators of the said Company, Petitioners.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on THIS DAY preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, sitting for Mr. Justice Macpherson, being of Counsel for the said Liquidators, and upon reading the said Petition duly declared upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and the affidavit of William Gilmour Hall, sworn upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the Seventh day of September 1870 as the day on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their debts or claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to issue advertisements requiring the creditors of the said Company on or before the said Seventh day of September 1870 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys if any, to the said Petitioners, and to prove their said debts or claims on or before the Seventh day of September next, and warning them that in default of their complying as such advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 26th day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

G. H. FARRAN,
The 17th day of June 1870.
RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attornies for Liquidators.

### NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons or creditors or claiming to be creditors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, on or before the 7th day of September next, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the said 7th day of September ; and notice is hereby further given, that in default of such creditors and claimants complying with the requisitions of the above Notice, such creditors and claimants will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 18th day of June 1870.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W.G. HALL,
} Liquidators.

## NOTICES.

### WATSON AND SONS.

SEVENTH ADVERTISEMENT.

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

THE DERBY COLLAR, 14 inch .....Rs. 4 8
THE DERBY COLLAR, 14½ inch .....Rs. 4 8
THE DERBY COLLAR, 15 inch .....Rs. 4 8
THE DERBY COLLAR, 15½ inch. ....Rs. 4 8
THE DERBY COLLAR, 16 inch .....Rs. 4 8
THE DERBY COLLAR, 16½ inch ...Rs. 4 8
THE GAIETY COLLAR, 14 inch.....Rs. 4 8
THE GAIETY COLLAR, 14½ inch ...Rs. 4 8
THE GAIETY COLLAR, 15 inch.....Rs. 4 8
THE GAIETY COLLAR, 15½ inch ...Rs. 4 8
THE GAIETY COLLAR, 16 inch.....Rs. 4 8
THE GAIETY COLLAR, 16½ inch ...Rs. 4 8
THE DUX COLLAR, 14 inch .....Rs. 5 0
THE DUX COLLAR, 14½ inch .....Rs. 5 0
THE DUX COLLAR, 15 inch .....Rs. 5 0
THE DUX COLLAR, 15½ inch .....Rs. 5 0
THE DUX COLLAR, 16 inch .....Rs. 5 0
THE DUX COLLAR, 16½ inch .....Rs. 5 0
THE WEST END COLLAR, 14 inch...Rs. 4 8
THE WEST END COLLAR, 14½ inch, Rs. 4 8
THE WEST END COLLAR, 15 inch, Rs. 4 8
THE WEST END COLLAR, 15½ inch, Rs. 4 8
THE WEST END COLLAR, 16 inch, Rs. 4 8
THE WEST END COLLAR, 16½ inch, Rs. 4 8
THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 14 inch ..... Rs. 4 8
THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 14½ inch ..... Rs. 4 8
THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 15 inch ..... Rs. 4 8
THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 15½ inch..... Rs. 4 8
THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 16 inch ..... Rs. 4 8
THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 16½ inch ..... Rs. 4 8

A large assortment of the above always on hand. Also all the new styles in FANCY TIES, SCARFS, &c., &c.

WATSON AND SONS,
CORNER OF RAMPART ROW.

### ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap | Rs. 20 | |
| Drab ditto ditto | 35 | |

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.
A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Double breasted Coat and Trousers | Rs. 20 | |
| Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds | 30 | |
| Drab and Brown Alpine Hats | 6 | |
| Black Merino Cork lined Hats | 7 | |

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

### MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY, APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S Celebrated | Wove Flannel Shirts | 9 0 |
| BADHAM'S „ | Silk and Wool | 9 8 |
| BADHAM'S „ | Indian Shirt | 7 0 |
| BADHAM'S „ | French Colored Shirts .. 65 | 0 per doz. |
| BADHAM'S „ | White Shirts | 60 0 „ |
| BADHAM'S „ | Overland Suits | 35 0 |
| BADHAM'S „ | Travelling Suits | 35 0 |
| BADHAM'S „ | Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits | 20 |
| BADHAM'S „ | All Wool Sleeping Suits... | 18 0 |
| BADHAM'S „ | Indian Suits for Sleeping | 16 0 |
| BADHAM'S „ | Serge Suits | 40 0 |

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By appointment

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

### AUCTION SALE of FORAS LAND at WORLEE or BREACH CANDY ROAD, near the RACE COURSE.—The Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India have instructed Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co., Auctioneers, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract) on FRIDAY, the 14th day of October next, at 3 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all their right, title, and interest in certain vacant pieces or parcels of Land, situated at Worlee or Breach Candy Road, near the Race Course, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement one lac twenty thousand and five hundred square yards or thereabouts, and mortgaged to the Bank. The property will be put up for sale in one lot, and sold at so much per square yard, and the full purchase money for the property and the condition of sale can be inspected at the Office of the Liquidators of the Bank, in Meadow Street, Bombay, from the 10th instant.

SADANAND BALCRISTNA,
Manager to the Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India.

Bombay, 2nd August 1870.

### WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Land and Bank of Bombay shares at quoted rates. Market closed active.

### NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED.)

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 3rd September compared with the statement issued on the 27th August :—

| LIABILITIES. | 27th Aug. | 3rd Sept. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital paid up ..... Rs. | 50,00,000 | 50,00,000 |
| Subscriptions on account of new Capital | 10,00,000 | 10,00,000 |
| General Treasury Balance | 49,50,834 | 38,05,959 |
| Deposits at Head Office | 1,60,14,861 | 1,80,03,339 |
| Deposits at Branches | 20,98,927 | 2,70,112 |
| Bank Post Bills outstanding | 49,000 | 49,310 |
| Reserve | 4,15,000 | 4,15, 00 |
| Undrawn Cash Credits | 11,64,993 | 13,54,193 |
| Rs | 3,06,94,515 | 3,16,95,913 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 39,07,311 | 35,61,508 |
| Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals | 5,04,920 | 4,87,070 |
| Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals | 29,32,144 | 32,30,537 |
| Bills Discounted & purchased at do. ... | 43,40,995 | 35,91,760 |
| Dead Stock ..... 4,81,246 | | |
| Less written off ..... 40,000 | 4,41,286 | 4,41,286 |
| Stamps | 6,362 | 5,309 |
| Balances with Agents & Correspondents | 16,64,222 | 17,31,152 |
| Overdrafts | 2,748 | 2,438 |
| Govt. Reserve, Cash | 9,9,834 | ..... |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office | 98,44,233 | 1,23,95,321 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 41,35, 80 | 45,99,389 |
| Bullion at H. O. and Branches.. | 14,63,470 | 14,39,143 |
| Rs. | 3,06,94,515 | 3,16,95,913 |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ended 30th August, 1870.

| LIABILITIES. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital, paid-up... ... | | Rs. 2,20,00,000 | 0 0 |
| Reserve Fund ... ... | | 15,79,764 | 12 4 |
| General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... ...Rs. | 88,60,112 8 2 | 2,17,57,217 | 0 5 |
| Do. at Branches, 7 | 1,28,93,104 9 10 | | |
| Other Deposits at Head Office & Branches ... | | 2,70,11,630 | 1 6 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c... ... ... | | 15 82,366 | 7 9 |
| Sundries ... ... ... | | 8,62,045 | 8 6 |
| Total Rs. ... | | 7,47,92,933 | 14 0 |
| ASSETS. | | | |
| Government Securities ... ... | | 92,99,380 | 10 0 |
| Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches ... | | 51,30,630 | 10 3 |
| Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ditto ... | | 47,44,817 | 13 1 |
| Mercantile Bills Discounted at ditto ditto ... | | 1,42,17,952 | 1 6 |
| Dead Stock ... ... ... ... | | 11,57,430 | 5 0 |
| Stamps ... ... ... ... | | 14,128 | 15 0 |
| Balances with other Banks ... ... | | 8,98,108 | 2 8 |
| Sundries ... ... ... ... | | 3,37,763 | 1 1 |
| | | 3,56,70,226 | 10 5 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...Rs. 1,66,6,441 9 11 | | | |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... ...Rs. 2,25,16,285 9 8 | | 3,91,22,727 | 3 7 |
| Total Rs. ... | | 7,47,92,953 | 14 0 |

The above statement, compared with the return of the previous week, gives the following results :—

| LIABILITIES. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gnl. Try. Blce. at H. O ....Rs. | 28,955 | 6 11 increase |
| ,, at Branches..... | 66,741 | 1 11 increase |
| Other Deposits ..... | 223,393 | 3 2 increase |
| Bank Post Bills ..... | 532,219 | 3 4 decrease |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities ..... Rs. | 97,570 | 0 0 increase |
| Loans on Govt. Secs..... | 44 870 | 0 0 increase |
| Accounts on Credit of do..... | 42,136 | 2 10 decrease |
| Mercantile Bills Discounted... | 120,361 | 15 7 decrease |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office..... | 256,361 | 7 9 increase |
| Do at Branches ..... | 449,593 | 10 1 increase |

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

McCallum, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.
Anderson, Colonel, Public Works Department, on furlough, from England.
Williamson, Major, 16th Lancers, to rejoin, from England.
Campbell, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, to appear before a medical board, from Kirkee.

### BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona 3rd September, 1870.

It is notified that the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition will be opened on the 21st instant, and that the Assault of Arms will take place on the 24th and 25th instant.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

13th Regiment N. I —Lieutenant F. G. T. Welch, 108th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be Second Wing Subaltern on probation.

97th (the Belooch Regiment) N. I.—Ensign A. S. W. Connor, 1st Battalion 7th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be Second Wing Subaltern on probation.

The following order is confirmed :—

Kurrachee Station Order.—Dated 4th April 1870 directing Surgeon E. Morton, 29th N.I., to assume charge of the duties of the Staff Surgeon and Deputy Medical Storekeeper, Kurrachee, in addition to his own, vice Surgeon Major Style.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

62nd Foot.—Paymaster J W Minchin, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

General List.—Lieutenant S S Dalmahoy (7th Regiment N I) to Bombay, from 1st to 30th September 1870, on medical certificate, in extension.

### BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Aug. 31.)

The Reverend Robert Colquhoun to officiate as Chaplain of Barrackpore, during the absence, on leave, of the Reverend H. F. Popham Blyth, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Granville Sharp, Assistant Magistrate of Barasat, is transferred, temporarily, to the Sudder Station of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. Josiah McGregor to be Chief Engineer of the Government Dock-Yard at Kidderpore, and to be a Surveyor of Steam Vessels in the Port of Calcutta, under Act V. (B.C.) of 1864. This appointment will have effect from the 1st September.

Mr. Henry Granville Sharp, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, leave for one month, from the 27th instant, on medical certificate.

Mr. Patrick Hurly, C. S., is allowed furlough for a period of one year.

Major John Moore Graham, officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts for one month, from the 3rd instant to September next. Major Graham will make over charge of his office to Mr. Arthur Rattray, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. W Cornell, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for four months (furlough).

The Reverend R. Colquhoun, appointed by the Secretary of State a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal establishment, reported his arrival on the afternoon of the 23rd July. Mr. Colquhoun's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Mr. William Watt Daly, District Superintendent of Police, Cachar, for six weeks, from the 1st September.

Mr. William Henry Cornish, officiating District Superintendent of Police, Bancoorah, for two months.

Mr. H. S. Thompson, First Subordinate Judge of Hooghly, for three weeks from the 1st Sept. Mr. Thompson will make over charge of his office to the Second Subordinate Judge of the District.

Mr. David Josiah Poole, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cuttack, for six months.

Mr. H. Dewes, Executive Engineer, second grade, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Darjeeling Division, of which he assumed charge on the 15th August 1870, afternoon.

Mr. C. W. Hope, Executive Engineer, third grade, is placed under the Irrigation Branch of this department.

### ORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Aug. 31.)

Captain Alexander Bowe Bramley, District Superintendent of Police, Saharunpore, two months' privilege leave of absence, from the 20th August.

Major Frederick William Dunbar, District Superintendent of Police, Meerut, two months' privilege leave of absence, from 26th August.

Mr. George Emmanuel Low, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Etawah, one month's privilege leave of absence from the 1st September.

Mr. Edward Foster, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police at Saharunpore, during the absence on leave of Captain Bramley, or until further orders.

Mr. George Pocock, Inspector of Police, Meerut, to act as District Superintendent of Police, as a temporary arrangement.

Dr. Robert Reid, officiating Civil Assistant Surgeon, Futtehgurh, privilege leave of absence for three months.

Dr. George Grant Superintendent Central Prison, Futtehgurh, to hold Civil Medical charge of that Station, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Dr R. Reid, or until further orders.

Mr. Heathcote Smith, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to Cawnpore.

Mr. Herbert Birkley Finlay, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Etah, in the same capacity to Azimgurh.

Mr. James Augustine Marcel, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Azimgurh, in the same capacity to Etah.

Mr. Alan Grant, Assistant Conservator (Forests) of 3rd class, is promoted to 2nd class Assistant Conservator, with effect from the 2nd August, the date of his passing the prescribed examination in the native language.

Mr. A. Grant Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, attached to the 3rd Circle, Irrigation Works, passed the colloquial examination in Hindoostance on 30th July, 1870.

Mr. W. C. Hosking, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Eastern Ganges Canal, passed the prescribed higher standard examination in Hindustance on the 21st July, 1870.

### SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Sagamore ..... | Pickerings..... | Boston, May 19. |
| | Jemeetjee Curseejee Bolsbee..... | Bake ..... | London, May 11. |

DEPARTURES.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Priam (s) ..... | Butlin ..... | London via Suez Canal |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
Ship Punjaub, Nacoda, to Calcutta.
Ship Bencoin Castle, Kerr, to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Himalaya, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Mercatan, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Sir Bartle Frere, to Kattiawar Coast, and Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 31 | Avia (s) ..... .. ..... | Calcutta. |
| 1 | Edwin Fox ..... ..... | London. |

## THE WAR-TELEGRAMS.

IN compliance with a public demand, the War-Telegrams are now published as Extras immediately on their receipt. It has been arranged to publish them at the office of this paper on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and at the office of the *Times of India* on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. To day therefore they will be issued at the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. A charge of One Anna will be made for each Extra. The Extras will be delivered, if ordered at places within a reasonable distance.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

DEATH.

DODD—August 31st, at his residence, No. 21, Loudon Street, Calcutta, Richard Dodd, Esq., aged 80 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSON—August 27th, at Bolarum, the wife of Captain A. A. Johnson, Commandant, 2nd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.

MASSY—August 28th, at Murree, the wife of Major Denham Massy, 5th Lancers, Assistant Adjutant General, Jheium Division, of a daughter.

DEATH.

COBBE—August 29th, at Bareilly, Alice Prescott, the wife of Major F. H. Cobbe, Royal Artillery, Superintending Engineer, D. F. W.


# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1870.


THE blow has been struck in Paris. In falling himself, the Emperor Napoleon pulled down his Empire. The nation, as he organized it, has been torn in pieces. When the full truth burst upon a people fed with delusions, the Empire gave way, like a house of cards, and the Revolution rose in its place. The scene in the Chamber on the 4th of September was the counterstroke of the *coup d'état*, delivered not quite nineteen years ago.

The telegrams are like a summary of many a scene enacted in Paris since 1790. When at midnight M. Jules Favre called on the Chamber to declare that the Bonapartes had forfeited all their rights, and when a Chamber, swarming with Bonapartist members, received the motion in "profound silence," many among them must have foreseen what was to follow. Profound silence in a Chamber where a proposal to shoot the Deputies of the Left was applauded a fortnight before, meant defeat. Even M. Granier de Cassagnac could not muster an atom of his almost boundless courage in insolence to utter a fresh defiance. But it was not in silence that the Empire and the Imperial dynasty fell. As usual it was in uproar, in tumult, in utter disorder. The motion of the Count de Palikao was framed to secure a Government elected by the Right—by the "devotees" of yesterday. There must have been some mistrust of Trochu, some conflict with him, or the Count de Palikao would not have substituted his own unpopular name for that of a man respected on all sides. Even M. Thiers, who in 1866, after Sadowa, uttered the words—*l' Empire est flambée*—and who now asked for a commission of the Chambers, looked ultimately to a Constituent Assembly as the proper machine for recognizing whatever might be the *faits accompli*. He, who so powerfully aided in rendering the Empire possible by preaching the doctrine of Glory, by falsifying history, and spreading "le culte Napoleonien" founded by the Uncle of the Nephew, stood up no longer for the Bonapartes. And then the usual end arrived. The mob appeared, discipline failed when put to the test, the troops, as well as the National Guards, joined the people, and, amid their frantic cries, the Empire passed off the scene of mundane things. The Deputies of the Left, who were to have been shot, treating the powerless Chamber with a rough sort of contempt, went off to the classic scene of revolutionary operations, the Hotel de Ville, and set themselves up as a Provisional Government. After this, it is odd to read the sentence "General Trochu remains Governor" of the manifestly ungovernable city of Paris; a Governor whose troops would not act, who had not himself, perhaps, the formal power required to issue an order. The Provisional Government evidently intend to make him the General of the inchoate Anarchy.

What a commentary on the Haussmannization of Paris, on the broad boulevards and wide streets and strategically disposed barracks, and girdling armour of forts which were to prevent revolution in Paris for ever and aye! Here it has come when least expected, and the grand arrangements fail—the human element proving intractable, disobedient, disposed to go its own way. The Special Constable of 1848 must be delighted to know that he is far beyond the reach of that Provisional Government, safe in Germany and not unsafe in France. For once, having had time for reflection, he formed a correct estimate of the facts, and felt that he did the right thing—for himself—when he surrendered to King William.

Not the least interesting intimation in the news is that "the people manifest a firm resolution to repel the German invasion." Shall we see a fresh outburst of revolutionary energy? Will the country, as well as the great towns, follow the example of Paris? Shall we, can we, see again the old spectacle of "France risen against tyrants," robust, tempestuous, masterful? The new combination will no doubt render it more difficult to make peace, for with whom can it be negotiated, how much further must the war be carried to make even the preliminary of a negotiation possible? Were the neutral powers disposed to interfere, where could they begin, with whom, and to what end? Then the effect of this revulsion in foreign states remains to be seen—its effect in Italy for example? Will a republic there follow from a republic in France; and if so, what will become of the Court of Rome, and of peace on the Austrian frontier? But we may ask questions without end: questions which time alone can answer.

Meanwhile we may be sure that the German armies have been placed in the strongest possible military order for offence and defence; but it is probable that no forward movement will be made until Metz and Strasbourg have succumbed. The armies, after such marching, must need rest. On the other hand it may be deemed desirable to strike while the iron is hot, and push forward towards the uprourious capital. Who, six weeks ago, could have foreshadowed such a drama as this in the lull and quiet of 1870?

THE difficulty of pleasing our contemporary, the *Bombay Times*, in all that concerns British policy in the East, appears to be insurmountable. The only principle we can discover is that of hostility to whatever is done by the Government for the time being. The journey of Mr. Forsyth to Yarkand now furnishes a text. Some misfortune has befallen that envoy in the passes which separate Eastern Turkistan from Cashmere, and our amiable contemporary declares he is sorry but hardly surprised. He describes the passes as most difficult; the route taken by the expedition leads through an "utterly sterile waste," a "desert region," intensely cold at night, and by day exposed to a scorching sun. We do not wish to attenuate in any way the force of a description which shows the impracticable character of the road in a military point of view. What astonishes us, even in the columns of a contemporary, whose vagaries on the Central Asian question are notorious, is that this description of the route to Yarkand should be followed up by an indictment against Sir John Lawrence for not having, in 1864 or 1865, sent a military force through these very passes to occupy Eastern Turkistan. The plea is that what was practicable for an army then is too late even for a commercial and political mission now. Here is the passage :—

"A few years ago, within the last five or six, when Eastern Turkistan was in the transitional state of anarchy between the period of the expulsion of the Chinese authority and the establishment of Government by the present ruler Yakoob Kush Begtiatalig Ghazee, champion of the Faith, which is the designation he has adopted since his accession to power—a proposal was made, we believe, to the Government of the late Viceroy, Sir J. Lawrence, by the Maharajah of Cashmere to send a force to secure military occupation of the country in the British interest. The opportunity seemed favourable for the establishment of British influence to the Thian-Shian range, and obtaining entire command of the resources of the Kutch countries comprising Eastern Turkistan, and the profit of unrestricted trade with their industrious population. A British mission at such a time, even if enlarged to the proportions of an expedition, would have been an intelligible policy. Apart from its commercial advantages as above indicated, the possession of Eastern Turkistan as the British outpost in that meridian, would have effectually outflanked any contemplated movement by Russia towards the British frontier in the meridian of Afghanistan through Tullim Turkistan, and then have set at rest for ever the much-vexed Central-Asian question. But the masterly inactivity which left Afghanistan for years a prey to anarchy, here again intervened to defeat the last chance that was ever presented to the British Government in India of consolidating its power, and promoting the Imperial interest on its politically most important frontiers, and commercially in one of the most promising markets ever proffered to its trade."

If such a proposal was made to Sir John Lawrence, he showed his common sense in rejecting it. Nothing wilder was ever proposed. We were under the impression that our contemporary agreed with us at least in one thing, the inexpediency of extending the frontiers of British India. We do not hold to it as a doctrine applicable to all circumstances, but we can see no changes in prospect warranting a departure from its terms. Here, however, we have the denouncer, even of useful precautions; the journal which cried aloud that there was no Central Asian question; that no changes had taken place in the Khanates; that only a few ragged regiments were precariously subsisting somewhere in Turkistan; that the whole thing was a bugbear, deliberately taking Sir John Lawrence to task for not outflanking the bugbear by occupying Eastern Turkistan! Just imagine a military force having for its line of communication a road like that described by our contemporary. And even suppose it planted in Yarkand and Kashgar, it would outflank nothing, unless strong enough to march through Kokan to the Jaxartes. The Russians on the Naryn would not be outflanked, because their base is to the north not to the west. A bigger blunder could not have been made than that perpetrated by a Government which at any time, past or present, should have entertained or should entertain even the proposal described as "the last chance ever presented to the British Government in India of consolidating its power and promoting the imperial interest on its politically most important frontiers." Nor is the northern frontier politically, or in any sense, the most important; and as for the trade, it is a drop in the bucket, nor ever likely to be much more. We do not depreciate the trade, but to call this market "one of the most promising ever proffered to our trade" is simply—an eccentricity. Sir John Lawrence gets hard measure. We were under the impression that our contemporary was one of the upholders of "masterly inactivity," but here the late Governor-General is censured not only for his policy in Eastern Turkistan, but for his policy in refusing to meddle in the Afghan quarrel! Next to the absurd project for neutralizing the countries between us and Russia, this proposal to occupy one is the most foolish; but what is the most astounding is that the monopolist of "pure" principles in Indian policy, and the vehement foe of conquest and annexation and extension, should weep over the last chance of adding another province to our huge domain!

THE Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition will be opened at Poona on the 21st instant., and the Assault of Arms will take place on the 24th and 25th instant.

YESTERDAY we published part of a resolution of the Government of India with reference to a revision of salaries in the Educational Department. By a printer's error it was dated 13th January 1862 instead of 13th January 1869. Though not of recent date, it is now for the first time (the "Pioneer" tells us) coming into action, and will be doubtless perused with interest by those connected with the Department.

DR. KIRK, writing to the Secretary to Government from Zanzibar on the 28th June, reports the arrival at Zanzibar of the English brigantine Ann Banfield, with naval stores for the ships of the squadron, and that that vessel's bill of health bore an endorsement dated Mozambique 13th June, to the effect that there still continued to appear cases of Asiatic cholera in that island, thus showing that the disease had extended down the coast as far on this as on the former occasion in 1860.

## MR. G. W. HAYWARD.

A CIRCUMSTANTIAL rumour has lately reached Government from Cashmere of the murder of Mr G. W. Hayward by the Chief of Tassin. Enquiries which have been subsequently made prove the report to be utterly unfounded. Mr. Hayward is now known to have proceeded towards Yarkand, whence, probably, the next information with regard to his progress will be received. It may be inferred that Mr. Hayward has not abandoned his attempt to explore Pamir Steppes, but has simply exchanged the direct route in favour of the more circuitous and possibly more practicable one which the detour by Yarkand affords.—*Pioneer.*

## THE CROPS.

APPENDED is the weekly report of the Mofussil Company, Limited; dated Bombay, 5th September.

The following report has just reached me regarding the Guzerat crops :—

BROACH, 3rd September.—Another week has passed without any rain, and the grain crops of all kinds in this collectorate are suffering greatly in consequence. Were it not indeed for the heavy dews that we have experienced lately, serious injury must have resulted from the drought. As it is the rice crop will be greatly diminished, and bajree is likely also to give a short return. Cotton is undamaged as yet. I regret that I cannot send you any reliable figures as to this year's acreage. The officials seem to be more backward in Guzerat in this matter than in Berar, where early information is obtainable. I gather however from a number of sources that the land under cotton in this collectorate will be about the same as last year, in which case the following may be of interest to you, viz.,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Land under Cotton in 1865-66 ..... | 52,717 | Beegas.* |
| Do. 1866-67 ..... | 53,257 | ,, |
| Do. 1867-68 ..... | 53,873 | ,, |
| Do. 1868-69 ..... | 44,148 | ,, |
| Do. 1869-70 ..... | 49,091 | ,, |

From RANDEREE I hear there is no rain, but the cotton crop is growing very well, some plants being 19 inches high.

AHMEDABAD.—The weather during the week has been hot and cloudy, but no rain. The cotton plants are strong and healthy, but rain is looked for. Bajree, jowar and other serials are suffering greatly from the drought.

* 1 Beega is equal to 1,600 square yards.

## THE WAHABEE TRIAL AT MALDAH.

(*Friend of India*, September 1.)

AFTER a patient trial before Mr. Tucker, Sessions Judge of Maldah, the first Wahabee prisoner, Moulvie Ameerooddeen, has been convicted and sentenced to transportation for life; with forfeiture of property. About sixty witnesses were summoned on the side of the prosecution, and fifty for the defence. The Government, it is reported, will proceed in the same manner to prosecute in the local courts of the districts one by one the men who have been arrested in different parts of the country in which the prisoners are said to have been carrying on their alleged treasonable practices. Some of the witnesses for the defence were, evidently, almost on fire with religious fanaticism, and displayed a hostile and obstinate demeanour towards the Government Prosecutor. One incident in the trial is deserving of notice. We are informed that the father of the accused had retained the leading pleader in the district for a thousand rupees, and brought the pleader into Court, ready to appear on behalf of his son; the prisoner, however, indignantly refused the pleader's services, stating that he "would not trust a Hindoo." The spirit displayed by this man is strikingly in contrast with that of the "poor old man" at Alipore, recently described as such, but who is reported to be a second Rothschild. The one refuses to trust a Hindoo in a case in which the Government appears as prosecutor. The other trusts English Barristers to the full! What is the reason of this difference in the conduct of the two men? Is it that the Malda Moulvie believes that 1,000 rupees are not sufficient to purchase the honest services of a Hindoo in a case in which allegiance to the Queen is concerned? and that the "poor man at Alipore" considers fifty thousand rupees sufficient to purchase the honest services of Englishmen to defend him even in a case which may concern abetment of waging of war with their Queen? We record the incident, and leave it to our readers to decide the question. The Malda Moulvie preached jehad over a country of about one hundred square miles, extending over portions of the districts of Malda, Rajshai, and Moorshedabad. He had mooreeds, or disciples, in every village, and the influence he exercised was very great.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE WAR.

*By Indo-European Telegraph.*

LONDON, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

The general feeling of the Paris press is that France must make any sacrifice rather than yield.

Advices from Brussels state that 12,000 French troops have passed the Belgian frontier, surrendering their arms.

The commander of Montmédy has refused to surrender.

The Emperor with a numerous suite has been sent under escort of a Prussian general to Germany via Belgium.

*By British Indian Cable.*

PARIS, 4TH SEPTEMBER, AFTERNOON.

An extraordinary sitting of the Corps Legislatif took place at midnight yesterday (Saturday), when Count Palikao announced the capture of the Emperor and the defeat of Macmahon's army. He demanded the adjournment of the Chamber until noon, in order to enable the Ministers to consider their course of action.

M. Jules Favre then presented a motion declaring the Emperor and his dynasty have forfeited all the rights conferred on them in the Constitution, and demanding a new Legislative Commission with the mission to expel the enemy from French territory, maintaining General Trochu as Governor-General of Paris.

The proposal was received in profound silence.

The Chamber meets at noon.

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.

The Corps Legislatif assembled at 1 P.M. to-day, when Count Palikao presented a proposal of the Council that a Government of five members be elected by an absolute majority of the Corps Legislatif, Count Palikao to be Lieutenant General.

M. Jules Favre then claimed priority of discussion of his proposal of yesterday.

M. Thiers proposed that the Chambers should appoint a Commission for the government and natural defence of the country, and that a meeting of the Constituent Assembly should take place when circumstances permitted.

The Chamber voted the urgency of an examination into these propositions, but the sitting was suspended while the House was in Committee.

An immense multitude gathered round the Corps Legislatif, where they made a great Republican demonstration. Cries of "Decheance" and "Vive la Republique" were raised. The National Guards and Troops fraternised with the people—and the citizens invaded the galleries and body of the Chamber. A great tumult then ensued, and it was impossible to continue the proceedings.

M. Gambetta and several Deputies proclaimed the fall of the Empire.

The Deputies of the Left afterwards proceeded to the Hotel de Ville where a provisional Government was proclaimed, consisting of M.M. Gambetta, Ferry, Simon, Favre, Arago, Pagès, Crémieux, Keratry, Rochefort, Simon, Pelletan, Picard and Grevy. General Trochu remains Governor of Paris.

Paris is greatly agitated, but no disorder or excesses have taken place. The people manifest a firm resolution to repel the Prussian invasion.

[N.B. The above message left Paris at 2·10 A.M. to-day.]

*By Indo-European Telegraph.*

### PROCLAMATION OF A FRENCH REPUBLIC.

PARIS, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 8-10 A.M.

The "Official Journal" of this morning announces the proclamation of a French Republic, and publishes decrees dissolving the Corps Legislatif, abolishing the Senate, and granting a complete amnesty for all political and press offences.

The new Government has been constituted as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| General Trochu... | President of the Government, with full military powers for the national defence. |
| Jules Favre ..... | Foreign Affairs. |
| Gambetta ..... | Minister of the Interior. |
| Le Flo ..... | Minister of War. |
| Fournichon ..... | do. Marine. |
| Cremieux ..... | do. Justice. |
| Picard ..... | do. Finance. |
| Jules Simon..... | do. Public Instruction. |
| Dorian ..... | do. Public Works, and |
| Magnin ..... | do. Commerce. |

The appointment of President of the Council of State has been suppressed.

M. Etienne Arago has been nominated Mayor of Paris; and M. de Keratry Prefect of Police.

The proclamation recalls to remembrance that the Republic of 1792 vanquished invasion, and says that the citizens and army will now be the avengers of their country. The object of the Revolution must be the expulsion of the foreigner. The manufacture trade and sale of arms has been declared free.

The Deputies of Paris, including Rochefort, constitute the commission for the national defence, General Trochu being President.

Perfect order prevails in Paris.

The Republic has been declared at Lyons, Bordeaux, Grenoble, and other great French cities.

*By British Indian Cable.*

LONDON, 3RD SEPTEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was active, and prices were advancing.

Fair Dhollers 7¼d.
Consols 92¼.
Oriental Bank shares ..... £ 42.
Chartered Bank shares..... ,, 17.
Chartered Mercantile shares..... ,, 27.
Hongkong and Shanghai shares . ,, 37.
4 per cent Government Securities 91.
5 per cent do. do. 100.
5½ per cent do. do. 107.

Total coin in Banks of England and France, £54,375,000.

Notes outstanding, £92,625,000.

The ships Thetis and Tennyson have arrived from Bombay.

## MR. FORSYTH'S EXPEDITION.

THE following is an extract from a demi-official letter from T. D. Forsyth, Esq., dated Camp Thaldat, *en route* to Yarkund, 26th July :—As for the country we are passing through, it is for all the world like the Arab country we see coming down the Red Sea from Suez: large bare deserts, with bare mountains here and there capped with snow. As in Arabia so here, we are perfectly scorched by the sun and blinded by the glare whilst at night the thermometer goes down to nearly zero, it was 10° one night and 7° last night. This it does not do in Arabia; and a crafty old Arab priest, who is going to Yarkund, draws a comparison between the two deserts in favour of his own. I think he feels like I do, rather uncomfortable at such a height as if we must tumble off the world. A good breath would be to us as great a luxury as ice would be to the hot and thirsty soul in the plains of India. What with all this be when we return with the thermometer at 20° below zero? But putting breath and such minor matters out of the question, the scenery just for one glimpse is certainly wonderful. As we stood, or rather lay, on the ridge over-looking the Luizi Theng Plain, the view was truly magnificent. On our right, far into the west, peaks upon peaks, truly serrated, bounded the horizon. These points were as thick and as regular as the teeth of a comb. Then from this range from the north ran a series of knolls and ridges all thrown about in wild confusion till they were lost in the Great Knen Luen Range which sends up splendid sugar-loaf cones every now and then as if to challenge defiance to the Himalayan peaks. Beneath us lay that vile inhospitable Luizi Theng Plain, a desert about 25 miles wide, and I know not how long, for it swept away to the east till it seemed to drop on to some sunny peaks in Chinese land. Opposite us, on the other side of this plain, was a curious range of low hills, only 18,000 feet high or so, a mere trifle! These fantastically formed into domes, spires, turrets, &c., were to us what the promised land was to Moses. We saw the dome—our landmark—but to get there was not so easy a matter. We halted for the night in the middle of the plain; the only sustenance we were able to find there being a little muddy water which we got by digging holes. Next morning we pushed on for a so-called grassy plain, which we were told existed just behind the dome. Our animals had tasted no food for two days and were well nigh exhausted. The dome so deceitfully close in appearance was in reality 15 miles off, and the grass some 8 or 10 miles further, so we had need to get our poor animals there as soon as possible.—*Pioneer.*

## THE COTTON CROP IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

### REPORT BY MR. RIVETT-CARNAC.

From HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC, Esquire, Cotton Commissioner; to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay—dated Camp Simla, 25th Aug. 1870.

In continuation of former correspondence, I have now the honour to forward a further report on the state of the weather in the chief cotton-growing tracts under my charge, and on the prospects of the cotton crop in those districts.

2. About this time last season, the general complaint was of the want of rain. This season we have no such complaint to make. But the crop has narrowly escaped serious damage from the exactly opposite cause—excessive rain. Throughout Central India the monsoon has been a heavy one, and, as your Chamber is aware, some parts of the country have been visited by heavy floods. The rain-fall during 1868-69, and the present season, will be found compared below, from which it will be seen that the monsoon up to the present moment has been an unusually heavy one.

RAIN-FALL AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES DURING THE SEASONS 1869-70 AND 1870-71.

| | Up to the 14th August. 1869-70. Inches. | Cents. | 1870-17. Inches. | Cents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hinguughat ..... | 17 | 1 ... | 34 | 8 |
| Oomrotee ..... | 14 | 46 ... | 27 | 6 |
| Sheegaon ..... | 12 | 26 ... | 20 | 58 |

3. The rain-fall above registered, fell chiefly during the early part of July.

The continuous downpour caused, at one time, some little anxiety from the crop, but towards the close of the month the fine weather returned; and, although the plant has, perhaps, in some places suffered from the excessive moisture, prospects at present are, on the whole, favorable enough. I shall now let the several officers describe in their own words the prospects within their respective circles.

HINGUNGHAT COUNTRY.

4. The Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner writes under date the 15th instant,—

"The weather during the week, on the whole, has been fine. On the afternoons of the 11th and 12th we had two heavy showers, but, as you will perceive by the report from the gardener, very little rain fell at Mudnee.

"The fine weather we have been having has vastly improved the cotton plants, and those fields that have been weeded look fairly well; but the cultivators do not seem to seize the opportunity of weeding their fields as they ought to do, for in some places I still see many unweeded fields.

"The cotton plants in the district are very small as compared with the plants this time last year, owing to the long-continued rain; and all the cultivators that I have spoken to seem to agree that the crop will be smaller than last year from this cause. In some places where the cotton has suffered very severely from the long rain, the cultivators have passed the *bukhur* (or grubber) over the fields, rooting up the cotton, and will sow some other crop in its stead.

"The accounts from the different *Tehseelees* (head quarters of subordinate magistrates) state that this fine weather has been the saving of the crop, but that still considerable damage has been thoroughly caused by the rain. These accounts from the *Tehseelees* are not to be relied on, but I hope to be able to visit the Hinganghât and Arvee *Tehseelees* this week, when I will make careful enquiries regarding the cotton crop and the extent of damage.

"This fine weather has greatly improved the cotton fields at the seed garden at Mudnee, and I hope to be able to save more than I anticipated. But the plants are very small as compared with those last year of the same age. I hope that, if favourable weather continues, a rapid improvement may appear."

The heavy rain fosters all sorts of weeds, and where the cultivators are not well off, and cannot afford to employ much labour, there is always a fear of the crop being choked and stunted from this cause. Even at the seed farm the crop has suffered, as the following extract from the report of the superintendent of the experiments, dated the 15th instant, will show :—

"The plant has improved greatly during the week, and the fine dry weather of late has enabled me to get on with the weeding and cleaning; but as the ground in places is full of a rank grass, the cleaning is being proceeded with somewhat slowly. I trust to get the earlier sown part, and that which withstood the water, clean by this evening; the other or lately sown is not yet fit. The plant, though backward, is healthy, and I trust, with irrigation later on, to make up for lost time."

I regret to have to state that the crop at the seed farm has suffered somewhat severely from the excessive rain, many of the plants having been washed out of the ground by a flood that occurred last month. The damage has, however, been repaired to some extent.

OTHER DISTRICTS OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

5. From other parts of the Central Provinces come complaints of excessive rain. In the Nagpore district as much as 33·31 inches of rain was registered from the 1st April up to the end of July, and the Deputy Commissioner reports as follows :—

"Rice sowings in progress in Ramtek and Oomrair and Jowaree, throughout the district. In Katole and Oomrair the cotton crops have been slightly injured owing to the recent heavy rains. No epidemic."

6. In Bhundara 38·61 inches of rain had fallen during the same period, the Deputy Commissioner reporting :—"A cloudy rain-week with hardly a gleam of sun-shine. The jowaree (millet) sowings are delayed in consequence of the continuous rain-fall. The rice crop is thriving. Fair weather much required; public health continues good."

7. In Chanda as much as 40·21 inches of rain had fallen, and the following report shows that the cotton had not escaped: the damage, however, has not been very serious :—

"Wind chiefly from west. Weather clearing up. Transplanting of rice continues. Jowaree (millet) sowings not yet commenced, Bunnee cotton suffering from constant rain. Cattle disease continues in Mhool and Berhampore tehseelees."

Mr. Bernard, the Commissioner of the Nagpore Division, thus refers to the heavy rain in the Nagpore country during the last week in July: it will be noticed that he states that the cotton crop has not suffered :—

"Very heavy rain during the week, but no report received as yet of loss of life or property, except at Chanda, where the overflowing of the Erace river has caused some damage. Transplanting of rice continues. The jowaree sowings are still stopped. Bunnee cotton is doing well notwithstanding the rain."

8. In the Nerbudda valley the monsoon has not been quite so heav

## AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

GALLE, 5TH SEPT., 9-20 P.M.

The steamer Malta has arrived; she left Sydney on the 11th, Melbourne on the 14th, and King George's Sound on the 23rd August.

The new Melbourne Town Hall was inaugurated on the 9th August.

Government having failed to make arrangements with the New Zealand Government for the conveyance of mails via San Francisco will not make up any mails for that route for the present.

The Imperial troops leave for England by the Corona on 20th August.

Sir James Palmer, president of the Legislative Council, has retired.

A robbery of £13,000 has taken place on the Demstand, New Zealand. The treasure was locked up in a cell of a police station.

The war in New Zealand has declined into a pursuit of Ti Kooti and his followers.

Trade, dull. Coffee, moderate demand. Sugar, prices improved. Metal market, dull. Rice, inactive. Small lots of Patna placed at £22, demands very small.

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Columbian, Captain N. Stewart, will sail from Bombay to-morrow morning for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr J Ross, Mr J Ogden, Mr E Swinherd, Mrs Maloney, Lieutenant-Colonel T E Blomfield, Mr William ullar and friend, Mr Fahey, Mr A Vertue, Mrs Wheeler and , Mr Thomas A FitzGerald, Staff Surgeon J A Campbell.

Suez—Mr C Hordern, Mr G Fogco, Mr R E Crompton, Dr G Smith, Captain C A White.

## THE PROJECTED EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is not a particle of truth in the statements published by the *Mitrodaya* and copied in to-day's *Gazette* that arrangements are actually in progress to make the exhibition of next year an accomplished fact and that the undertaking is being formed under my care.—I remain, &c.,

BHAU DAJI.

Bombay, 5th September.

[We are heartily glad to hear it.]

## BOMBAY.

POOR-BOX.—The Chief Magistrate of Police acknowledges with thanks the sum of one rupee from "Clive," contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

KATTIAWAR.—Col. W. W. Anderson, who returned by the last mail, resumed charge of his office as Political Agent of Kattiawar on Saturday last. Colonel Anderson proceeded to Poona on Sunday to visit His Excellency the Governor.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Mahomed Abba was yesterday committed by Mr. Showell to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of stealing gold ornaments, worth Rs. 300, the property of Aboo Shuriff.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Bhickajee Ramjee was yesterday charged before Mr. Showell, with selling spirituous liquor by retail without a license from the Commissioner of Police, and was on conviction fined twenty rupees.

DEATH OF MR. BOMANSHAW BYRAMJEE VAKIL.—The Gujarati papers announce with regret the death of Mr. Bomanshaw Byramjee Vakil, a well known citizen of Broach, who died at that station last week. The papers speak in high terms of the services rendered by the deceased to his countrymen on several occasions.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION RETURN.—On the 3rd instant the total number of prisoners in the House of Correction was 237 ;—89 being under sentences from the High Court, 9 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 107 by the Magistrates of Police, 31 by Military Courts Martial, and 1 by Naval Court Martial. Of these 81 were Europeans and the rest, 156, natives.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on Sunday at Worlee on the body of Babajee Sukoo, a peon in the Custom House Department. The man had been subject to epileptic fits from his infancy, and on Sunday while doing duty near the sea-shore he fell into the water and was drowned. The jury found that the deceased had met with his death accidentally.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed Goverdhun Chubil, a servant, and Pithamber Luckmichund, goldsmith, to stand their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court; the first charged with stealing certain ornaments, value Rs. 325, the property of Gopal Dyal, and the second with dishonestly receiving the same knowing it to have been stolen.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 95th (the Derbyshire) Regiment, at the Esplanade bandstand this evening, commencing at 5-45 precisely :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Quadrille | Royal Danish | Reviere |
| Overture | Jubel | Von W-ber |
| Selection | Midsummer Night's Dream | Mendelsohn |
| Valse | Die Pandekton | Gung'l |
| Paraphrase | Loreley | Neswadba |
| Galop | Three o'clock | Hagermyer |

RAIN-FALL AT VEHAR AND TOOLSEE up to 27th Aug. 1870 :—

| | Toolsee | Vehar | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Up to 30th July | 25·72 | 22·81 | Last publication |
| 30th July to 27th Aug. | 8·94 | 6·64 | |
| | 34·66 | 29·45 | |
| | | 5·21 | In favour of Toolsee |
| | | 34·66 | |

29·45 : 5·21 :: 100 : 18 PER CENT.

ACTION FOR WAGES.—Yesterday in the Small Cause Court, before Mr. Spencer, third judge, Henry Bound, second officer of the ship Snipe, sued Hajee Jamal Abadeen, owner of the ship, to recover forty rupees, the balance of wages due by the defendant. The action was originally filed against Capt. Brown, master of the ship, but when the case came on for hearing the defendant (Captain Brown) contended that the owner of the ship, and not he, was liable for the amount. The Court thereupon ordered the plaintiff to issue a summons against the owner of the vessel. A verdict was yesterday entered for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

IT appears that in accordance with orders from France a range of magazines has been erected on the beach at Pondicherry for the receipt of ammunition and ship's stores. The bustle and excitement now prevailing in the town contrast strangely with the calm that prevailed before the war. Apparently the French authorities have some intention of making Pondicherry a depot for their ships of war in Indian waters. This may be very convenient for them, but what will Bismarck or Gumpert say ?—*Madras Mail.*

ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS FOR BUILDING HOUSES.—The original resolution of the Government of India on the subject of making advances to officers and others in public employ, for building or purchasing houses in stations where there is a scarcity of house accommodation, has been so far modified that advances will only be made in future for the purpose of building. The money advanced will have to be all laid out in building the house, which is to be mortgaged to Government until the loan is repaid.—*Englishman.*

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—5TH SEPT., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 4th Sept., 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 3 hours 40 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 5th Sept., 11-25 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 3 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 4th Sept., 3-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 42 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 5th Sept., 10-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 2 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 4th to 9 P.M. of 5th Sept., is as follows :—

| | To Bombay | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From | Kurrachee | 2 59 | 0 2 |
| " | Calcutta | 7 43 | 0 30 |
| " | Madras | 1 32 | 0 55 |
| " | Galle | 54 21 | 5 22 |

## COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba. Latitude—18° 53′ 30″ N., long. 4h. 51m. 8s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 3rd September.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah | ·828 | in. |
| Temperature of the Air | 79·9 | " |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 75·7 | " |
| Dew Point | 74·0 | " |
| Relative Humidity of Air | ·824 | " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8) | 6·0 | " |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day | 84·0 | " |
| Minimum do. do. | 77·0 | " |
| Gen. Direction of Wind—WNW, E, ENE, E, WNW, NW. | | |
| Movement in 24 hours | 192 miles. | |
| | In. | Cts. |
| Fall of rain during the week | 0 | 72 |
| Registered between 1st January and 28th August | 53 | 78 |
| Total fall of rain between 1st Janr. and 4th Sept. | 54 | 50 |

## SHIPPING.

THE SHIP JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE BOTTLEBOY, 1,257 tons, Captain J. W. Bake, arrived yesterday from London with a general cargo.

THE SHIP SAGAMORE, 1,228 tons, Captain Pickering, arrived yesterday from Boston with a cargo of oil and ice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Tudor and Co.

## TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 5th Sept., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 4th Sept., 8-25 A.M. ; via Turkey, 3rd Sept., 4 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 4th Sept., 9 P.M. ; via Turkey, 5th Sept., 8-10 A.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Fera ; lines beyond clear ; Persian line right to London.

## STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 5th Sept., 5-45 A.M.—Mail steamer from Australia signalled.

GALLE, 5th Sept., 5-45 A.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

GALLE, 5th Sept., 6-15 A.M.—English Mail steamer signalled.

## WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 5th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 78.

CANNANORE, 5th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 77, barometer 29·930.

TUTICORIN, 5th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind easterly, thermometer 84, barometer 29·84.

CARWAR, 5th Sept., 10-50 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light airs, thermometer 78, barometer 29·92.

MANGALORE, 5th Sept., 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 80.

## COURTS MARTIAL AT POONA.

At a European District Court Martial held at Poona on the 30th August, (Colonel Kemball, president), Private Peter Sweeny, 1-2nd Queen's, was arraigned on the following charges :—

1st Charge.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having at Poona on the 18th August 1870, broken out of barracks when a defaulter and not having returned until 8-40 P.M. on the 20th August 1870.

2nd Charge.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having at Poona on the 18th August 1870, made use of the following language in the verandah of the barrack room with reference to Quartermaster Sergeant Rowbathom, viz., "I have been punished for a crime I was not guilty of ; I shall stop absent and come in some time during the night, and put an end to the Quartermaster Sergeant."

He was found guilty of all the charges, and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for fifty-six days.

This has been confirmed by Major-General Grant, commanding P. D. A.

At a European District Court Martial held at Poona, on the 31st August, (Colonel Kemball, president), Private Peter Hogan, of H. M.'s 1-2nd Queen's Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges :—

1st Charge.—Having at Poona on the 23rd August 1870 failed to appear at the place of parade appointed by his commanding officer.

2nd Charge.—Insubordination in having at Poona, on the 23rd August 1870, disobeyed the lawful command of No. 987 Lance Corporal John Hopkins, his superior officer, by refusing to go to the guard room when ordered, saying, "I will not go."

3rd Charge.—Insubordination in having at Poona, on the 23rd August 1870, when a prisoner in the orderly room, used a threatening gesture and language towards Lieutenant Colonel Rose, commanding 1st Battalion 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following—"Why should I not have satisfaction," at the same time striking the commanding officer's table with his hand.

He was found guilty of all the charges, and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for eighty-four days. Proceedings confirmed.

## SMALL CAUSE COURT.—5TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

LIMBAJEE CRUSHNAJEE VS. RAWJEE BIN PANDOOJEE.

MR. AMIROODEEN for plaintiff ; Mr. Morojee for defendant. The action was brought to recover Rs. 185, balance due on a promissory note passed by defendant and one Mahadajee bin Sadojee (since deceased) to Dhondee, woman, a relative of the plaintiff. Mr Morojee for the defence admitted the execution of the note, but pleaded want of consideration. He contended that under the terms of the documents the defendant was not liable to pay any money until the happening of certain events mentioned thereiu, which had not yet occurred. He further argued that under the circumstances of the case, the *onus probandi* lay upon the plaintiff. The plaintiff, who appeared in person on the first hearing of the case, stated that his witnesses were not present in Court, and he therefore applied for a postponement of the case. The application was granted on payment of the costs of the day. The case again came on for hearing yesterday (Monday), when Mr. Amiroodeen appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and contended that the document sued upon was a promissory note, and that the *onus probandi* rested upon the defendant and not upon the plaintiff. The defendant admitted the execution of the note, and consequently his liability under the terms of that note ; and it was for him (the plaintiff) to get over the effect of that admission. The learned Judge agreed with Mr. Amiroodeen, and called upon the defendant to prove his pleas.

After the examination of witnesses on both sides, the Court gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the amount claimed and costs. Professional costs certified.

## THE PSEUDO-OFFICER.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Edward Broughton, a European, was again charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing a Government currency note for Rs. 50, belonging to the second officer of the s. s. India.

Complainant said—On the 16th August about 1-30 P.M., I was in a shop in the Fort for the purpose of buying a hat. Defendant came in and spoke to me and then we went to the Royal Hotel, where I was staying. Here in my room, I had in a small wooden box a note for Rs. 50 and another for Rs. 10, and twenty franc pieces. I was called away to tiffin, and then the defendant was alone in the room. In a few minutes prisoner left, saying he was going to take his tiffin. I immediately went and looked at my box, and found it had been tampered with and its contents gone. I gave information to the police inspector Longdon, who, the same night, traced the aforesaid note for fifty rupees in Punna Marwaree's possession. I identified it.

Mr. Inspector Longdon said that in consequence of information given by the complainant, he made enquiries of Mr. Nusserwanjee at the Hope Hall Hotel, and after having learned certain particulars of him, he went to the Marwaree's shop, where he found a note for Rs. 50, which the complainant identified.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee stated, that on the 16th instant at about 2 P.M., prisoner came to the Hope Hall Hotel and asked him to have a note for Rs. 50 changed for him. He directed him with his ramoosee to the Marwaree's shop.

The Magistrate convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

## FORT POLICE COURT.—5TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

SEA CASES.—Richard McNamee, steward of the ship Roumania, was charged with stealing bottles of beer from the said ship. The captain of the ship appeared in Court and said that he had no wish to press the charge. The charge was withdrawn. — Joseph Miller and Joseph Hill, seamen of the ship Rescue, were charged with having deserted from the ship without leave, and were each sentenced to a week's imprisonment.—Henry Reid, a seaman of the ship Glen Samoux, was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment for continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. — Charles Ingley, a seaman of the ship Florence, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sent to jail for a week.

FALSE MEASURE.—Raghoo Narayen, a shopkeeper, pleaded guilty to the charge of being found in possession of a false measure, he being a retail dealer, and was fined five rupees.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Tyeb Hoossein, a buggy driver, was charged with driving his buggy at Bhendy Bazar in a rash and negligent manner, and was fined ten rupees.

THEFT.—Cassum Hoossein, a thief, was convicted of stealing a bag containing Rs. 1-10, belonging to Bhalsa Morar, and was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

## GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—5TH SEPT.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

THEFTS.—Yessoo Puddoo was charged with stealing a gold earring belonging to Gopal Soorbe. From the evidence of the complainant it appeared that while he was standing on the road prisoner pulled the earring out and ran off, giving him a blow. He was arrested at his house, where the earring was found in a tub of grain. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.—Balloo Suddoo, late a pointsman on the G. I. P. Railway, was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—Nuthoo Jeewun, a carpenter, was charged with attempting to defraud the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company by travelling in a railway carriage without a ticket. He was on conviction fined two rupees.

## BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

5TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GIBBS, Commissioner.)

DISCHARGES GRANTED.

THE following insolvents obtained their discharges :—

Sewjee Gungazil and Teja Khetsey, merchants, with liabilities amounting to Rs. 48,100. The order for discharge did not apply to the claim by Dewjee Jairaz.

Nurseelall Furshotumdass, a servant, with Rs. 7,200 of liabilities.

Noor Mahomed Fuckeer Mahomed, a merchant, with liabilities amounting to Rs. 8,586. He was ordered to pay Rs. 25 a month when employed.

Henry Brandon, East Indian, an inspector ; liabilities Rs. 1,608.

Muncherjee Eduljee, a sodawater seller ; liabilities Rs. 5,909.

Johanna, a European nurse, whose liabilities amounted to Rs. 539.

Nursee Mooljee, merchant ; liabilities Rs. 74,011 ; assets Rs. 11 good, and Rs. 268 bad.

Nusserwanjee Hormusjee, a metha ; liabilities Rs. 7,000.

Khetsey Sewjee, merchant ; liabilities Rs. 49,224 ; assets Rs. 3,583 good, and Rs. 931 bad.

Passoo Nursee, merchant ; liabilities Rs. 32,995 : assets Rs. 4,013 good, and Rs. 931 bad.

Jejeebhoy Pestonjee, contractor; liabilities Rs. 91,873 ; assets Rs. 10,568 good.

Hurridass Laldass and Nuthooby Lulloobhoy, dealers in hay ; liabilities Rs. 5,345 ; assets Rs. 1,210 good.

Runsord Sewjee, goldsmith ; liabilities, Rs. 9,202, assets Rs. 2,135 bad.

Jumnadass Vizlall, merchant ; liabilities Rs. 6,956.

Jane Ann Bellew ; liabilities Rs. 1,115.

RE JOSHUA J. PARTRIDGE.

The petition by this insolvent was dismissed, no further steps having been taken by him.

RE GOPINATH SUDASEWJEE.

This insolvent was a pleader with Rs. 15,853 of liabilities. The hearing of his petition was adjourned until next Court day.

RE KESSOWJEE LUDHA.

This insolvent was a merchant with liabilities to the amount of Rs. 2,48,258. The hearing of his petition was adjourned with several other opposed cases until Friday next.

RE CANDASS NARROONDASS.

Mr. McCulloch said he was instructed to apply under section 60 for a *rule nisi* on a petition for a final discharge and certificate. The schedule did not show any creditors who would require to receive notice in England. There were two banks, the Commercial Banking Corporation and the Bank of Hindustan, but they had agents here.

The Commissioner said the ordinary rule was that the applicant should write these agents asking if they would accept service. If the agents did not appear then the time for notice would have to be the same as in England.

Rule *nisi* granted.

RE DEWJEE VELLJEE AND NAGSEY KIRPALL.

The liabilities of these insolvents amounted to Rs. 15,96,625, and their assets were stated as Rs. 1,31,954 good, Rs. 9,03,200 bad, and Rs. 1,98,270 doubtful.

This case was postponed.

The other cases were unimportant.

## TRAVELLERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I started at 6 A.M. for Chandnee, with an invalid lady en route to the Deccan for change of air. We reached the station a little after 8, most thoroughly drenched with rain ; found our luggage which had been sent forward had not been removed from the cart, but was standing in the pouring rain. We went into the waiting room, but were soon obliged to come out again, for the dirt and general skuffiness of the place was insupportable. Picture to yourselves a small room, all windows and doors but one closely shut, evidently used as a sleeping apartment by the Station Master or his subordinates, whose beds were rolled up in a corner of the room when we arrived, furnished with two benches, so defiled with the droppings of sparrows as to be useless ; four chairs, the upper back piece of each deficient ; and a round table, which not being fastened to its pedestal, the slightest touch on the edge caused to tilt up, and you have the place set apart by the G. I. P. Railway Company for the ladies and officers of the garrison of Asseerghur, whenever they may be obliged to make use of the line. The train, a mixed one, arrived pretty punctually, but with an axle grease box on fire, which took 50 minutes to put to rights—why they could not have changed the waggon is a mystery to me—after which we started, arriving at Boorhanpoor between 10 and 11 A.M. There we had to remain until the mail train arrived at 1-25 A.M. the following day ; the intervening time was spent in the travellers' bungalow, where we were as comfortable as one can expect to be in such a place. About midnight we went to the station, took our tickets and waited the arrival of the train, which arrived very punctually, and I went in quest of the ladies' carriage in which to place my companion. You may judge of my surprise on finding it occupied by a party of three gentlemen. I then endeavoured to find another empty compartment, but there were none. I may here mention that there was only one of the travelling carriages fitted up with conveniences for washing, &c., so necessary on a long journey, attached to this train. Of this carriage, one compartment purported to be set apart "*solely for the use of ladies,*" but occupied as I have above stated ; the other compartment was occupied by a lady and gentleman. I of course requested the occupants of the "ladies' carriage" to withdraw. Why they were ever allowed to occupy it is for others to explain, but they stated that there was no room for them elsewhere, and finally the train started with this lady, an invalid, in a carriage purporting to be set aside "solely for the use of ladies," in company with three gentlemen, and the carriage so lumbered up with luggage, that there was scarcely room to stand. I applied to the guard—I could only find one—and he appeared half asleep or stupid, who informed me that they had received the train thus occupied at Hurdah, I cautioned him to have matters rectified at Bhosawul, and so the train left.

I am convinced that all readers will agree with me that such a state of things is most disgraceful to the company on whose line it was allowed. It has been urged, and I believe ordered by Government, that proper waiting rooms, and proper carriages, should be set apart "*solely for the use of ladies,*" and in the bye-laws of the Company I believe that a heavy penalty is imposed on any male person violating the privacy of such rooms and carriages ; but of what use are laws and regulations if not adhered to ? And the question seems to me, Whose business is it to see that they are properly observed, in order that intending travellers may be assured that when travelling with ladies, they will meet with proper accommodation for them ? In this, a matter of such importance to the whole of the community, I invite their co-operation and assistance in putting down such an evil, also in seeing that the interests of this presidency do not suffer, as they do, in the anxiety to deliver the mails at Jubbulpore at a certain hour, a most laudable object, but one that might be easily attained by other ways, than by putting a small and isolated community, such as ours, to the discomfort and inconvenience I have detailed above.—I remain, &c.,

HABITANS IN MONTE.

[This letter has been delayed through a misunderstanding. The complaint about the mail should be made to Government. The complaints against the company have, we believe, been investigated on the spot.]

## A PORTUGUESE ON DANCING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Please issue the following "pro bono publico," for which favour I shall ever pray, yours most obedient,

A FRIEND.

[With considerable anxiety respecting the result on the minds of our readers, we comply with the writer's prayer.—ED.B.G.]

### THE WOEFUL SNARE OF THE DEVIL. DANCING.

What an active trap it is, in which not only old rational rats of both sexes ; but also young ones are caught !

This terrible trap figurative in sense to a dance is originated from the solemn acts of religion of paganism, who did it for the honour of Bacchus, "the God of vices," and the Egyptians to the worship of their God Apis, and now it has become the amusement of the nobles and others, chiefly on their marriage and birth day occasions.

O ! ye fools, use your common senses which by the Almighty Providence you have been granted and examine yourselves the dangers that arise from it ; it is a trap laid down by the devil himself to corrupt our precious souls, there may be some of you who would interrogate as the one who asked at an occasion "Why it is dangerous and how it was practiced among the Hebrews who were the chosen people of God ?" I would ask such a person did they dance as it is practised now a days ?

Had they women for partners, which is the proper occasion in which the devil seeks to corrupt our thoughts ? Did the maidens of those days wear such an immodest attire as some of these days do, on such occasions, and many more ?

The Holy Fathers have always regarded them to be as such, therefore my brethren employ your senses by imploring the assistance of the Almighty to grant you a full notion and to avoid dances and balls chiefly on the celebration of your marriages, because instead of sanctifying the day you profane and cause others whom you have invited to sin.

Religion does not prevent that our parents, relatives and friends be reunited for the holy ceremony and have some amusement, provided they be conducted modestly and soberly, but if otherwise, fear, lest your union may be the source and cause of miseries and grief which I don't wish that it should befall.

"Fly not only from sin b[illegible] also [illegible] occasion."

## THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

REPORT from T. HESKETH BIGGS, Esq., Assistant Accountant General in charge of Money Order Offices, Bombay ; to the Accountant General, Bombay—dated 1st July 1870.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, my report on the working of the Money Order Department in the Bombay Presidency during the financial year 1869-70. Attached are six appendices, which show in detail the transactions of all the Money Order Offices under my control during the period under review.

1. From Appendix I. it will be seen that during the year there were 21,189 orders issued, amounting to Rs. 15,01,965-9-0, and 19,318 orders, aggregating Rs. 13,55,441-13-3 paid, while the commission realized by Government on orders issued amounts to Rs. 15,961-14-0.

2. The following statement shows the increase in the transactions over those of the previous year :—

| | Money Orders issued. | | | Money Orders paid. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Commission | Amount. | No. | Amount. |
| | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| 1869-70 ... | 21,189 | 15,961 14 0 | 15,01,965 9 0 | 19,318 | 13,55,441 13 3 |
| 1868-69 ... | 14,073 | 10,003 10 0 | 9,94,552 6 4 | 15,632 | 11,50,143 0 4 |
| Increase. | 7,116 | 5,958 4 0 | 5,07,413 2 8 | 3,686 | 2,05,298 12 11 |

The average amount of each order issued is Rs. 70-12 as., and paid Rs. 70.

3. 4,237 orders, amounting to Rs. 2,62,812-5-0, were issued in the Town of Bombay, and 10,499 orders, amounting to Rs. 7,69,596-10-3, paid, while the commission realized on the former is Rs. 2,837-6-0.

4. My debtor and creditor account still shows a balance against the department, but this has considerably decreased since last year, and, now that the salary of the Controller is not payable by the department, I think I may confidently promise to show a balance in its favour at the end of next, or rather the present, year.

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR ACCOUNT OF MONEY ORDER OFFICES, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1869-70.

| Dr. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To amount of Commission realized by granting Money Orders | 15,961 | 14 | 0 |
| To amount of Second Commission | 354 | 0 | 0 |
| To amount of Lapsed Orders transferred to the credit of the Money Order Department | 1,237 | 0 | 0 |
| To Balance | 2,196 | 13 | 1 |
| Total...Rupees. | 19,649 | 11 | 1 |

| Cr. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| By Balance as per last account | 9,983 | 2 | 0 |
| " Salary of the Controller | 2,189 | 10 | 10 |
| " Ditto of the Establishment | 3,378 | 4 | 2 |
| " Contingencies | 298 | 3 | 11 |
| " Service Labels | 62 | 0 | 6 |
| " Stationery | 15 | 13 | 0 |
| " Printing Charges | 1,701 | 7 | 10 |
| " Commission payable to Money Order Agents | 2,421 | 0 | 0 |
| Total...Rupees. | 19,649 | 11 | 1 |

5. At the commencement of the year there were 27 agencies ; 4 more only have since been opened. I hope that several more will be opened shortly, but I find it very difficult in this Presidency to get any one to take the office of Money Order Agent, owing to the difficulty of getting men who can conduct the duties in English.

The majority of Treasury officers in the talookas (the Mamledars) do not know English, and therefore it is impossible to make them all Money Order Agents, as I could wish.

6. The increase in the amount of transactions has been, I submit, progressively satisfactory.

7. Now that the Money Order Department has been at work in Bombay for upwards of three years, it will not be out of place to offer a few remarks on the general system, and also to bring forward the views of the different Collectors, as embodied in their several reports to this office.

8. The chief objection of the Collectors to the money order system is that the rate of commission on orders is too high. The Collector of Ahmednuggur says, "As long as the percentage is so much in excess of the bazar rates of exchange as at present, I do not think the money order system will be extensively used."

The Political Agent at Rajcote states,—"The commission of 1 rupee per cent. should be reduced to 8 annas, as from experience I can say that the bazaar rate of discount on hoondies on Bombay and other places does not in average exceed that sum. This reduction in the rate of commission will, in my opinion, be a great temptation to the people to make their remittances by money orders instead of by hoondies, as the former can be cashed at sight, while the latter cannot."

The Collector of Canara says,—"I would, however remark that the money order system has not progressed in this zillah as satisfactorily as could be desired, inasmuch as money orders are but rarely availed of by the general public, owing to the high commission at 1 per cent payable thereon. I would strongly recommend that the rate be reduced at once to 8 annas per cent."

The Collector of Hydrabad says,—"I consider that the system works unsatisfactorily, owing to the heavy charge made of one per cent., which so long as hoondies are procurable in the bazaar at less rates will always tend to prevent the public from taking money orders."

I think myself that the constant complaints of the Collectors on this subject should receive some attention. The natives find it much cheaper now to send money by hoondies for short distances, whereas if the commission was reduced, money orders would probably be taken in preference to hoondies, as the former are payable at sight, and the latter are not. I give a few instances of the rates payable on hoondies issued in Bombay and payable in the following stations :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Nagpore | 4 as. per cent. |
| Rajcote | 8 as. per cent. |
| Kurrachee | 4 as. per cent. |
| Allahabad | 4 as. per cent. |
| Calcutta | 5 as. per cent. |
| Peshawur | 8 as. per cent. |

These rates, of course, vary according to circumstances, being sometimes lower and sometimes higher.

I am of opinion it would be highly desirable to adopt the English rates as under :—

| | Commission |
|---|---|
| Sum not exceeding Rs. 20 | 2 as. |
| Sum above Rs. 20 and not exceeding Rs. 50 | 4 as. |
| Sum above Rs. 50 and not exceeding Rs. 70 | 6 as. |
| Sum above Rs. 70 and not exceeding Rs. 100 | 8 as. |

The reduction would, I am sure, tend to increase the use of money orders by the native public in general, and the amount obtained by a lower percentage on a greater number of orders issued would, I am of opinion, be a larger sum than that realized by the high percentage on a less number of orders, as at present.

The majority of the orders, as will be seen from Appendix V., are at present taken by Government servants.

9. Many Collectors object to the second commission charged on duplicate orders. I quite agree with them in this, and am sure that it would tend to make the system more popular if no fee was charged on a duplicate order. I am aware that in England a second fee is charged on duplicate orders ; but as the money order system is an extension of the former system, under which privilege remittance receipts were given to Government servants at a premium of one per cent. and under, while no second fee for a duplicate was charged ; and, as the people are so peculiar in this country, I think the charge should be done away with.

When a money order is lost in postal transit, as is generally the case when a duplicate is required, another order has to be obtained, and natives think it unjust to have to pay a second fee, as they say it was the fault of Government that their order was lost. Moreover, if a hoondie is lost a second charge is never made by native bankers for a duplicate.

Several complaints have been made about this, and one man has even thought it necessary to complain to the local Government on the subject.

10. I am also inclined to concur in the opinion of several Collectors that the maximum sum for which one order can be granted should be raised to Rs. 500.

Treasury officers invariably allow Money Order Agents to issue money orders aggregating that amount and even more, and the necessity of having three or four orders when one would suffice entails extra clerical labour, not only on the Money Order Agent, but also on the Auditing Clerks.

11. I see at present no prospect of the Money Order Department doing more than paying its own expenses with a small surplus, unless the reforms advocated above are carried out.

If the money order transactions could be carried out in the vernacular, then each Treasury officer might be made to carry on the work of agent as part of his own duties, and the system extended to every considerable village in the Presidency.

It would then probably pay as well as, I believe, the department does in England.

There are, however, so many different languages throughout India that it is useless attempting to devise any scheme with this object in view.

12. In conclusion, I would suggest the advisability of the extension of the money order system, so as to allow of money orders being granted on England. If introduced, it would be taken advantage of by almost every officer who wishes to send home family remittances. It would be sure to pay well, and would be a great boon to the public at large.

RESOLUTION OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT, DATED 1ST SEPTEMBER 1870.

This report indicates a satisfactory progress in the working of the money order system.

2. The proposal to reduce commission charged upon the issue of money orders to the scale of English rates, as specified in paragraph 8 of this report, is to be recommended to the notice of the Government of India, in continuation of this Government's letter to that Government, No. 81, dated 19th January 1869.

3. The attention of the Government of India will also be drawn to the advisability of remitting the second commission charged on duplicate orders.

4. Government concur with the Accountant General that there is good ground for raising the maximum sum for which one order can be granted to Rs. 500, under the restrictions proposed by that officer.

5. The attention of the Government of India will be requested to the recommendation made in this Government's letter No. 1,210, dated 17th August 1868, in favour of a proposal to extend the money order system in this country, so as to include orders to and from England.

## COURT MARTIAL.

AT a General Court Martial, assembled at Lucknow on 5th August, (Colonel C. R. O. Evans, R.A., president), Private William Murphy, of the 62nd Regiment of Foot was arraigned on the following charges :—

With insubordination, accompanied with persona violence, in having, at the station prison, Lucknow, on the 24th June 1870, struck with his hand Staff Assistant Surgeon James Inkson, in medical charge of the said prison, the said Staff Assistant Surgeon being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office.

With insubordination, in having, at the station prison, Lucknow, on the 12th July 1870, used threatening language towards Staff Assistant Surgeon James Inkson, in medical charge of the said prison, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say—"If I had you here, I would * * * * * * *."

Prisoner was found guilty of both the charges, and sentenced to suffer penal servitude for the term of ten years, and further, to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service, and also to be marked with the letters B.C.

The proceedings have been approved and confirmed, the ceremony of drumming out being dispensed with.

## RHEA FIBRE.

WE noticed some time ago that Government had sanctioned Rs. 90 per mensem for the experimental cultivation of Rhea at Saharunpore and Dehra Dhoon, but we confess that we do not see clearly wherein the experiment lies. It is already well known that Rhea thrives in the Dhoon, and that a flourishing plantation (of, if we are not mistaken, some two or three hundred acres) is already in existence, capable of turning out tons of fibre, and ready to supply at very cheap rates any quantity of young plants to those who may wish to have them. Apart however from this, taken and considered only in connection with the Viceroy's preamble to the advertisment for a Rhea-fibre machine, which lays down the principle that it is the duty of Government to "encourage" the development of the sources of the country, this announcement is difficult to explain. Encouragement, when it takes the form of competition, is but doubtful inducement to private individuals to develop anything, be it tea, cinchona, ice-machines, or Rhea. The keep to our text, and therefore to Rhea, we woulk ask, if it is desirable that the Dhoon should produce that fibre, why compete with existing plantations ?—*Pioneer*, August 30.

## INDIAN ITEMS.

THE *Darjeeling News* notices, in mourning, the death of Mr. R. A. Wood, tea-planter at Punkabaree. He died suddenly, and before medical assistance could arrive.

MAJOR G. V. LAW, of the Madras Staff Corps, has petitioned Government to the effect that, in consideration of his services in the department of Public Works, the term passed by him at Addiscombe might be allowed to count for service.—*Madras Athenæum.*

IF the *Hindoo Patriot* be correctly informed, the *vir pietate gravis*, who is to bridge over the difference alleged to exist between the Secretary of State and His Excellency the Viceroy as to the appointment of a successor to Sir William Grey, is the popular Home Secretary, Mr. E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.

MR. J. BLANCHETT, official liquidator of the late Allahabad Trading Company, some days back, brought into the District Court a balance sheet of his receipts and payments duly verified by his oath. The Judge upon that made a certificate that the affairs of the company had been completely wound up, and yesterday (Aug. 30) passed the requisite order declaring the company dissolved.—*Pioneer.*

MR. H. D. SANDEMAN, Accountant-General of Bengal, is about proceeding to England on furlough. In that case, either Mr. Taylor, the Deputy Accountant-General, or Mr. Mangles, the present officiating Deputy Comptroller-General, will officiate for him ; Baboo Shama Churn Day, Second Assistant to the Comptroller-General, will act for one of the latter.—*Indian Daily News*, Aug. 30.

BUT for the crowd of listeners, many of them Mussulmans, in the Bengal High Court on Monday (Aug. 29) no one would have supposed that anything had occurred to interfere with the dreary routine of ordinary judicial proceedings. Yet Mr. Justice Norman was giving his decision in a case the discussion of which involved the most vital principles of English right and rule in India, and of the common law in English dependencies. For an hour the Judge read painfully from his manuscript, occasionally stopping to mend his pencil as he corrected his written sentences, and frequently going back to change a negative into an affirmative or *vice versa*.—*Friend of India.*

AN

# THE WAR.

## AFTER THE TRIUMPHS.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE GERMAN ARMY.]

SUNDAY, AUG. 7.

SINCE Thursday night about a thousand of the wounded and twice that number of the captured have been forwarded to Mannheim from the scene of action; and whilst I am writing the announcement has arrived that a train of forty carriages filled with mangled soldiers belonging to the Confederate army, may be expected within a few hours, as well as another of still greater length, containing eight hundred French prisoners. The captives will be detained only for a short time, in order to receive refreshments, and, like those who arrived on Friday morning and yesterday afternoon, they will be forwarded to the north with all possible expedition. Such of the wounded, however, as may be pronounced capable of supporting the fatigue of a further journey, will be—after a few hours' rest and the needful surgical aid shall have set them up a little—sent on to Frankfort, where the hospital arrangements have been organised upon a very imposing scale. The severely wounded will, of course, remain at Mannheim until their removal is practicable; and I fear that our hospitals, although accommodating from six to seven hundred patients, will be quite full by to-morrow night. You must remember, that hardly any of the desperate cases have been forwarded to this place, or even so far as Speyer; and that, besides the extemporised field hospitals established in the immediate vicinity of the respective battle-fields, all the villages and small towns between this place and the French frontier are absolutely crowded with desperately hurt men. Besides, most of the Bavarian wounded have been conveyed to Wurzburg, whilst the Badenese have been, except in dangerous cases, transported to Carlsruhe, and the Wurtembergers to Stuttgart, &c.; so that, down to the present time, we have received almost exclusively consignments of Prussian wounded. Most of these, fortunately, were slightly injured—that is, in medical war parlance—shot through the legs and arms, but not in a manner that rendered them from being moved without risk; so they have been packed off to Frankfort, whence, I have no doubt, a good many of them will be sent still further into the interior—to Cassel, Halle, and Magdeburg. Twice already our hospitals have undergone a clearance of all but the very severely wounded; and yet to have at this time more than two hundred and fifty officers and men (amongst them several French liners of the 74th Regiment and a few Turcos) in Mannheim, and before to-morrow afternoon there will not be a vacant bed in any one of the Lazaretbs. I have devoted the greater part of to-day to visiting the hospitals in this number, access to which was kindly granted me by the chief surgeon in charge. I am at a loss for words to express my admiration of their organisation, as well as of the care and skill with which the wounded are treated by the staff of surgeons, assistants, Sisters of Mercy, and lady volunteer nurses. I have devoted the greater part of to-day to visiting the hospitals at Frankfort were very encouraging, as well as from the field hospitals immediately in the rear of the army; and the men who arrived here, having been provisionally patched up in the field, were, without exception, living testimonials, so to speak, to the skill and judgment of the field-surgeons. Every wounded man, before being dismissed from the temporary treatment accorded to his hurts immediately after action, receives a ticket, upon which the nature of his wound, its special characteristics, the remedies already applied to it, his name, age, and the numbers of his regiment, company, squadron, or battery, are described—a ticket, in fact, furnishing the surgeon of the hospital to which he is forwarded with a condensed written diagnosis of his case, and supplying the military and civil authorities with full information respecting his individuality.

The hospital I visited was the new Lazareth upon the Exercir-Platz, some distance from Mannheim, on the right bank of the Neckar. This establishment consists of six large and solidly constructed wooden erections, each standing by itself, and lettered from A to F. In their internal arrangements these houses or wards resemble closely the wards of the Field Lazareth, on the opposite side of the river. They will accommodate two hundred and forty patients. Besides the above hospitals there is the Schiesshaus, a large building just converted into a Lazareth, and capable of containing about a hundred and fifty beds. All these will be filled by to-morrow evening, and the municipality has just published an appeal to the citizens, stating that within the next few hours "*thousands* of our wounded but glory-crowned brethren will pass through the town, and will urgently need refreshments of all descriptions," and expressing the hope that the inhabitants will furnish means to supply all their wants. The victims of Woerth—or of Frosschwiler, as the French have christened Saturday's battle—are therefore coming forward, and promise to prove twice as numerous as those of Wissemburg. Of the losses at Spicheren, near Forbach, we have as yet no official statement, beyond the fact that they are very heavy. Indeed, the action would appear to have been most severe and protracted, and General Frossard's defence of his position the most obstinate specimen of resistance hitherto exhibited by the French troops. Frossard, with three divisions, yielded only to overwhelming odds; but Macmahon, at the head of five divisions (including one of De Failly's), has been utterly defeated and put to rout. What a splendid list of trophies is given in the King's telegram—30 cannons, 6 mitrailleuses, 2 eagles, 100 officers and 4,000 men prisoners! The number of captive Frenchmen, indeed, threatens to assume inconvenient dimensions; from six to seven thousand have already been sent to the north. A batch of eight hundred has just arrived here. As you have probably heard, the Prussians cut off a whole trainful (about a thousand men) on Saturday morning, not far from the Luxembourg frontier. Imagine the surprise of the poor fellows, bound, as they fancied, to the scene of action to fight for France and glory, at finding themselves suddenly in the hands of their enemies, without a chance of burning a cartridge in their own defence! It is rendering mere justice to the Germans to state that they have treated their prisoners with the utmost kindness; while, as I wrote to you yesterday, a number of the latter have behaved very discourteously to people who were anxious to do them a service, and, on the whole, have manifested a sulleuness and animosity towards their captors but little in accordance with their traditions of politeness. Those with whom I have spoken acknowledge frankly enough that their treatment has been "superb," but they seem to be utterly unable to get over the fact that they have been defeated by the Germans. At every station on their way hither they have found numbers of ladies eager to supply them with cigars, wine, tobacco, excellent food, cakes, and fruit. I am sorry to say that too frequently they have received these gift in silence, and have not even responded to their benefactors by a gesture of thankfulness. And the kindly German girls, whose genuine goodness of heart prompts them to mitigate the sufferings of these captives, their country's foes, and possibly stained with the blood of those nearest and dearest to them, have been sadly pained by the surliness with which their generous ministration has been greeted. Moreover they are completly "disillusioned" with respect to "*la politesse française.*"

I must close this unwarrantably long letter with a few miscellaneous notes, for the incongruity and pellmell character of which I apologise before setting them down. *Imprimis*, rather contrary to general expectation, the wounds inflicted by the Chassepot turn out to be neither so large nor so tearing as those caused by the needle-gun. The Chassepot bolt makes a clean small wound, and penetrates very deeply, at from three to four hundred yards. It seldom breaks bones, being generally turned off when it encounters them. The mitrailleuse projectile, however, is a much more dangerous and damaging customer; fortunately, the mitrailleuse appears to be a very hit-or-miss sort of weapon, effective only at a very short range, and very clumsily handled by the men in charge of it. Altogether, I am assured that, whilst the French expenditure of ammunition is someting enormous and even unprecedented, the shooting of the French liners is as bad as it can be—devoid of accuracy, spasmodic, and overheavy. The artillery is—justly or unjustly, I cannot say which—subjected to the same censure by Prussian officers of experience. As to the cavalry, there has been no opportunity of testing that arm on either side as yet.

The conduct of the French in burning Saarbruck, an open defenceless town of considerable wealth, before evacuating it, and in keeping up the conflagration by shelling the place after they had retired, has incurred the gravest condemnation throughout Germany, and excited bitter resentment in the breasts of the soldiers. So has the equally unhappy circumstance of their having fired not only on harmless civilians, but on the Knights of St. John, and on the volunteer hospital staff, so easily distinguishable from any other men, combatants or non-combatants, by the badge—a red cross upon a white field—which they wear round their left arms. Such acts dishonour French chivalry and civilisation; they are breaches of good faith, and crimes against humanity in general. I could not have believed that they had been committed had I not been made acquainted with the fact by eye-witnesses of absolute trustworthiness; and I feel sure that the indignation which those deeds will awaken throughout England and Central Europe will be heartily shared by every honourable Frenchman.

The greater weight of the German soldier, compared with that of his adversary in the present war, may possibly account to some extent for the invariable defeat of the French in all the hand-to-hand fighting that has occurred down to this date. The hospital authorities told me that they had taken occasion to verify their impression that the average German liner was really heavier, when put into actual contact with the same number of the men of both nations who have come under their care—the result being that two Germans weigh within a few pounds as much as three Frenchmen. All the prisoners and wounded of the latter nation whom I have hitherto seen, excepting a few officers and a dozen or two Zouaves—picked men—have been undersized, thin, slightly developed little fellows, with slender legs and arms, and little external evidence about them of stamina or capability of endurance. Neither do they appear to have been very well fed, for they are unanimous in their praises of the rations they get here, as better in quality and larger in quantity than those served out to them by their own commissariat. The German soldiers, on the contrary, are thickset, powerful fellows, many of them exceedingly ugly and badly set up, but all well filled out, hard and muscular. As for the Guard (Prussian,) the Bavarian and Saxon crack regiments, and the majority of the Badenser and Wurtemberger liners, no finer men are to be found in the world. Many of them are athletes of enormous size and magnificent proportions, whom it would be difficult to match even in our Household Brigade.—*Daily Telegraph.*

## FROM BERLIN.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.

THE qualifying remarks with which I accompanied the reports which had reached us respecting the advance of Prince Frederick Charles were but too well founded. According to the latest intelligence it was not the entire force of the Prince, but only two divisions or thereabouts—something like 46,000 men—that encountered the enemy. General von Kamecke, whose division forms the right flank of the Prince, penetrated in the morning of the 5th so far west as to trespass, so to say, on the ground allotted to the First Army, under General Steinmetz. In other words, General Kameke arrived at Spicheren, south of Saarbruck, and, finding the enemy still ensconced in his former haunts on the hills, immediately commenced the attack. Attracted by the roar of cannon, portions of two other divisions of Prince Frederick Charles likewise marching south, on the western confines of the Palatinate, were subsequently drawn to the spot. Still later in the day General Steinmetz, the Commandant of the First Army, made his appearance on the ground, and with only his own troops, completed the victory. Like all the former fights, it was a bloody one, and entailed severe loss on both victors and vanquished. When the French were at last forced to fall back, the protection of the hills, which had assisted them in fighting so long and so well, still sufficiently covered their retreat to allow little scope for pursuit. In scaling the steep ascent under the terrible fire of the enemy the Germans seem to have suffered very much. The prize of the victory was several hundred prisoners, and the camp of two of the four defeated divisions. More important, however, than the advantage immediately obtained was the impression produced upon the hostile forces. The telegrams leave no doubt that, abandoning all hope of being able to reform their troops at once and fight again in close proximity to the fields they had been compelled to evacuate, the French Generals fell back further west than could have been expected. As will be remembered General Macmahon, with General Abel Douay under him, occupied the centre and north of Alsace. On his left flank, near Bitsche, was arrayed the corps of General Failly, by the side of which, proceeding in the same direction from east to west, we had General Frossard watching Saarbruck, and still further west Marshal Bazaine near Metz. Douay was defeated at Wissemburg, Macmahon at Woerth, Frossard at Spicheren. After this it would have been the most natural move for Macmahon to march west, for Frossard to go east, and, meeting at Bitsche, mutually relieve each other and Failly as well. Instead of this, Macmahon never ventured sufficiently north to be able to operate in the direction of Bitsche, but crossed the Vosges straight to Saverne, thus moving away from Failly and Frossard. Of the latter two, Frossard made for the south-west, while Failly's position is unknown. He has either been involved in General Frossard's retreat or is still in his former position awaiting the approach of the Crown Prince from the east, and that of Prince Frederick Charles from the north. Having only three or four divisions, and having already suffered some diminution by the attempt he made to extricate Macmahon, it is probable that this General too will have given way before the invading hosts. On this assumption we are justified in regarding the whole of Northen Alsace as evacuated by its original occupants, and the theatre of war removed from the banks of the Rhine and Saar to the country between the Saar and Moselle. What can have brought about so grand a result in the incredibly short space of four days it is not for me, who am writing at a distance, to venture an opinion upon, but thus far the similarity between what is happening on the Rhine now and what occurred in Bohemia four years ago is so striking that it cannot fail to impress itself upon the most superficial observer. It is true the configuration of the French frontier was undoubtedly advantageous to the Germans, by protruding into Germany, and allowing them to make a concentric attack from different sides, whereas the French, while defending their front, were already menaced in flank and rear. But this disadvantage was counterbalanced by the French standing on the defensive, and choosing their own battle fields, in a country, abounding in steep and wooded hills, in passes and defiles fortified alike by nature and art. Only in the case of the battle at Woerth, the name of which indicates a plain near a stream, was the conflict, or at any rate a portion of it, on level ground. How the German cavalry availed themselves of this favourable opportunity for completing the rout of the French appears from the telegrams of Napoleon himself. If, then, the local conditions of the combat were about equal on both sides, and if, as is generally assumed, the German arms are also no more than a match for the breech-loader of the French, what can have given them this irresistible impetus? It must have been either the genius of their Generals or the *morale* or the number of their officers and men, or all conjointly. However that may be, the scene is rapidly shifting to the west, and the remaining acts of the tragedy are likely to be played in what, comparatively speaking, may be called the plain.

To-day some 600 French prisoners will be lodged in the casemates of Grandeuz, in Eastern Prussia. They form a part of those taken at Wissemburg, and, to spare provisions, were removed east as quickly as possible. On their passage through Frankfort, Berlin, and other cities they were perfectly lionized, and treated with the utmost kindness by the public. Though only permitted to leave the train to dine at the stations they passed, they were stared at, talked to, and good-naturedly cheered by thousands. That they should be smothered with overpowering quantities of sausages, cigars, and beer was only what might have been expected. Especially the blacks were "the observed of all observers." I do believe that if a Turco could be prevailed upon kindly to exhibit at the present moment at this capital he might realize a sum ten times enough to buy him off from military distinction, and enable him ever after to reside in lordly independence on the outskirts of his Sahara.

Once upon this topic I think I had better contradict the Paris reports concerning the ill-treatment of French residents in Germany. Unless the summary expulsion from Baden of the *demi-mondaines* and their equipages be regarded as a just grievance, there is no ground whatever for these rumours. Even the Baden-Baden ladies would have been treated more leniently had they not insisted upon remaining after the declaration of war. I should not, however, be giving you an exact idea of the state of feeling were I to say no animosity exists against the French. On the contrary, the lower classes look upon the French as a nation who from sheer pugnacity are in the habit of invading this country from time to time, and who must be weaned for good and all from their injurious and offensive practices. The upper section of society hold similar notions, but confine these strictures to their French equals in rank—to those classes that give tone to public opinion and create the intellectual utmost fear which renders such a war as the present a possibility. It was from the Berlin gentry that the signal for the humane conduct towards the prisoners emanated; from them it was imitated by the lower orders, when the poor downcast fellows were actually in view, charity in this instance would not have originated with them.

Less sanguine than its subjects regarding a speedy termination of the war, the Prussian Government is continually sending off troops in a westerly direction. As usual, even the officers are ignorant of their exact destination. As a matter of fact the Landwehr, which was not formerly adopted to anything like the present extent, we see Landwehr and Line combined in one and the same regiment. This is done with a view to unite youthful ardour with the solidity of riper years, and also in order to equalize the different sections of the army and create one uniform host.—*Times.*

## NEWS OF DEFEAT.

A CORRESPONDENT tells how the news of the French reverses were received in Boulogne:—

"The wildest conjectures with regard to the events of the opening of the campaign have been current in this place. From the extreme eastern and north-eastern frontiers to this western port, it may be imagined that there is time for the merest rumours to assume the wildest and most unlikely forms; sometimes the utter rout of the Prussian forces, and sometimes dark forebodings of great French reverses. At last the people of Boulogne knew the worst. A gendarme, accompanied by a drummer, appeared on the quai, and after a roll of the drum to procure silence, read a brief official report of the reverses at Wissembourg, Woerth, and Saarbruck, and a touching proclamation of the Empress Regent implorior order and resignation under these reverses, and calling upon the patriotism of the country to strain every effort to restore the fortunes of France. The news was received at first in a dead, stolid silence, and then many stalwart men, both young and old, positively shed tears. It was a fearful sight, but the depression was only momentary, and was followed by an immediate reaction, useless tears of rage and vexation being brushed away, and cries for a levy *en masse* to repel the invaders were heard on all sides. These were not mere idle shouts, for bands of volunteers, demanding to be armed, began to be formed, first in threes and fours, and then in scores; and the reading of the proclama tion in other parts of the town was followed by similar results."

## THE ROAD STEAMER.

AT the present moment, when so much anxiety has been expressed on account of the exportation of horses, a parliamentary paper just issued will be read with interest as showing that the time approaches when we shall no longer require the services of that noble animal. It appears by the reports on Thomson's "road steamer" made to the War Department, that this engine, unless, perhaps, for hunting purposes, is far more useful than any horse. Mr. Anderson, the superintendent of machinery, says he has "come to the conclusion that the question of steam traction on common roads is now completely solved;" that the application of the india-rubber tire is a perfect success; that it opens up an entirely new field, and that he looks upon this application as a discovery rather than an invention. The wheel and its tire may be described as consisting of a broad iron tire with narrow flanges, upon which is placed a ring of soft vulcanized india-rubber; this ring is about twelve inches in width and five inches in thickness, which thus surrounds the iron tire, and is kept in its place by the flanges; then over the india-rubber there is placed an endless chain of steel plates, which is the portion of the wheel that comes into actual contact with the road, the reticulated chain being connected by a sort of vertebra at each side of the wheel. The india-rubber tire and this ring of steel plates have no rigid connection, but are at perfect liberty to move round as they please without consulting each other, or even without the concurrence of the inner ring of the wheel which they both enclose. Mr. Anderson states that the reason why this wheel is so efficient is because the soft india-rubber allows it to flatten upon the road, whether rough or smooth. The wheel being a circle, if it is a rigid structure presents but a small surface, but this wheel conforms to every irregularity for a space of nearly two feet by the weight of the engine causing the india-rubber to collapse, and so producing a change of form. In the construction of the road steamer the greater portion of the weight, including the boiler, rests upon the driving wheels; the third wheel in front is for guiding the direction of movement, and is perfectly under control. In the course of experiments witnessed by Mr. Anderson the engine went up a zigzag labyrinth of courts, and it can describe any figure almost in a space of twice its length. The boiler employed is an independent invention adapted to the carriage. Its chief peculiarity is the copper pot for holding water within the furnace, and it is so contrived that if the boiler contain any water the pot will have a full supply. This arrangement keeps the centre of gravity low, and allows the engine to run up hills of 1 in 10, or go along an angle of 35°. On the first day Mr. Anderson saw it in Leith the streets were very wet and achesive. A train of waggons containing ten tons of flour, besides their own weight, were standing at the bottom of a slippery street with a gradient of about 1 in 17; to this train the little engine was attached, and away it marched as if it had no load, went up to the top of the hill, and then down on the other side, no breaks being required. After depositing its load somewhere in Leith it ran down to the Portobello seashore at the rate of ten miles an hour. On surveying the sands, Mr. Anderson says it seemed an impossibility that it could walk on such soft sinking ground, but on it rushed through all, over some quicksands, ran into the sea and along its edge in every direction in the most wonderful manner.

It then, after returning from the seaside, removed an old boiler from the docks to a yard at some distance. The boiler and waggon, with the fastening chains, weighed upwards of twenty-two tons, and the boiler on the waggon stood some twenty-five feet high. Up to this the engine backed, then marched off with its load along the quay, over a rising swing bridge and along other quays, until it reached its destination. The charm of the performance, Mr. Anderson remarks, was in the way in which it was done. No shouting, no refractory or desultory pulling of horses, but by the expenditure of a few pounds of coals and water the whole was accomplished with ease and celerity; and so accustomed are the people in Leith to its performance that no notice was taken of it except by the country horses, for the town horses seem to know that it is their friend rather than their enemy.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

## THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

THE report of the select committee on the Abyssinian Expedition was published on Aug. 19.

The select committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the great excess of cost in prosecuting the war with Abyssinia over the estimate submitted to Parliament have considered the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following report:—

"Your committee, in the discharge of the duties assigned to them, first directed their attention to the statement of the Government made to Parliament respecting the probable cost of the Abyssinian Expedition. From the evidence submitted to them they have to report that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli, in asking, on the 26th day of November, 1867, for a vote of credit for £2,000,000 on account of the expedition, stated that although the estimates could not be prepared with precision, and he must therefore describe them as 'rough,' they were nevertheless 'not careless estimates;' that they had been submitted to as severe an investigation as was possible under the circumstances, and that they were submitted with a confidence 'by no means slight.'

"The estimates then submitted to the House were prepared from materials supplied to the Treasury by the India Office, the War Office, and the Admiralty respectively, and based on circumstances necessarily hypothetical. Two possible alternatives were indicated —the one contemplated the possibility of merely having to land a force on the soil of Abyssinia, the other that the war would be carried on until the end of the month of April. Speaking on the former hypothesis, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that if that result should happily occur it would not be necessary to call on the House for any further vote in supply for the Abyssinian Expedition than £2,000,000; and there was a strong impression on the minds of most of the Government that the whole matter would be concluded at that expense of £2,000,000. Speaking of the second hypothesis, the necessary expenditure, it was stated, would be £3,500,000, or under certain eventualities £3,800,000; but in no case did the Government contemplate the possibility of an expenditure of more than £4,000,000 to the end of the month of April.

"On the 12th of February 1868, the hon. member for Peterborough, Mr. Whalley, asked 'whether the estimate of the probable expenditure presented to the House in November last, when the expenditure was sanctioned, was likely to be exceeded;' to which inquiry the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, 'I have no reason to believe that the estimates have been exceeded.' The only estimate then before the House was £2,000,000 if the expedition had not to advance into the interior of Abyssinia, and £3,500,000, or possibly £4,000,000, assuming that the war commenced and was carried on until the end of the month of April.

"It would appear that at this date, and in making this answer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had unfortunately either not seen, or not remembered, a private letter from the Governor of Bombay, dated 15th December, in which his Excellency writes:—'If the affair is brought soon to a termination all will be well; but do not disguise to you selves that the cost will be enormous if it goes on. My bill for transports alone exceeds £100,000 per week, besides coals, and not including our ships, to which your bill for transports has to be added. Our coal in Annesley Bay will cost not much less then £7 per ton. Probably, however short the affair may be, our coal bill will be three quarters of a million, our animals the same, and our commissariat charges a vast deal more. Then, though India sends the troops, there will be some 20,000 or 30,000 men besides who will have to pay for. Unless Theodore knocks under at once, which I cannot but think he will, I expect to see your three millions and a half largely exceeded, even for one campaign.'

"To the expenses here indicated, amounting seemingly to about £3,500,000, which by the November estimate had been put down at only £1,150,000, have to be added, the charges then known to be accruing in the other presidencies; and also the heavy charges, amounting to nearly £2,000,000, which had then been incurred in Europe. It would thus appear that at this date the Chancellor of the Exchequer had omitted to inform himself of the facts within his reach, so as to bring up to the end of 1867 liabilities had been incurred which amounted to a total sum of probably £5,000,000.

"On the 23d of April, 1868, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Ward Hunt, made his annual financial statement, and submitted a new Abyssinian estimate to Parliament, in preparing which the Treasury further took into account the information they had received from Mr. Turner, who was despatched by themselves to Bombay for the purpose of verifying and reporting on the expenditure. In that estimate the public was startling point a liability of £2,000,000, incurred up to the 1st January, and £600,000 per month accruing. He further anticipated that Sir Robert Napier would possess himself of our countrymen in time to commence his return march on the 20th of April, and that on that assumption the expedition would be at an end of May. The right hon. gentleman's language was, 'We estimate the total expenditure for the Abyssinian expedition, supposing that it is successful, and supposing, as we have reason to hope, that it leaves the country by the end of May, at £5,100,000.'

"If there be any further charge, we believe it will be very small in amount, and it will probably be met by the supplies taken back by the Indian Government. Therefore we have no reason to suppose there will be any additional charge of more than an insignificant amount, assuming, of course, that the expedition leaves the country by the end of May.

"Both in this estimate and in that of the 26th November, the probable cost of the return of the expedition was taken into the account, although no definite sum was put down for this prolonged service, as it was supposed that the value of the returned stores would be equal to the continued cost of the ships employed in conveying back the expedition.

"On the same day (the 23rd of April,) the Secretary of State for India also said, 'I believe we may say that the estimate which has been taken is a very safe estimate, and supposing, what we all hope, that the expedition has terminated successfully in the early days of the present month, there is reason to believe with confidence that the sum which has been taken will be amply sufficient to cover the whole cost of the expedition.' The only element of time therefore, which entered into this statement was that Magdala should fall in the early part of April, and in that event the whole cost of the expedition was estimated at £5,000,000. Magdala happily did fall, as was anticipated, on the 13th of April, and three days afterwards our troops were on their march homewards. But though the last man of the expedition had left Annesley Bay before the month of June was out, the expedition cannot be said to have completely terminated until all the transports had been discharged, and the last was not paid off till the 4th of September, 1868, and until then we could not all returned to their proper stations in India, which was not till the end of October.

Your committee having thus recited the facts, dates, and circumstances connected with the Abyssinian estimates submitted to Parliament, and some selections from the Ministerial statements then made, have now to add that the total net cost of this expedition, so far as the exact fact had been ascertained by the Treasury up to the 1st of July of the present year, amounted to—

£1,924,600 spent by the Home Government.
5,678,400 spent in India.
1,300,000 spent in Abyssinia.

£8,800,000 Total.

Or £5,300,000 in excess of the first estimate, and £3,500,000 in excess of the second.

"It would appear that the author of the first estimate does not himself acknowledge it to have been an estimate at all. General Jamesou, or any one) may be said to have prepared the estimates, both of November and of April, states that the November estimate submitted to Parliament 'was merely an attempted approximation to the amount;' that the word "estimate" had been improperly used;' that the preparation of an estimate was in no way his official duty, or the duty of any one connected with the India Department; that it was 'only a matter of official courtesy and convenience' that he gave the information which was embodied in the form of an estimate; that he did not at all contemplate being made responsible to Parliament; that the Government were told that the estimate could not be relied upon; and that no military power could have made even an approximate estimate of the expenses of the Abyssinian war. And to this Mr. Secoombe added, that it should not have been called an estimate at all, but 'a memorandum for the information of the Secretary of State.'

"It was also given in evidence before your committee by Lord Napier of Magdala, the General in command of the expedition, by General Sir William Mansfield, the commander-in-chief in India, and indeed by every military authority whom they consulted on this point, that the nature of the work assigned to the expedition, and the circumstances under which we made war in Abyssinia, rendered even an approximate estimate of the cost utterly impossible."

"July 29, 1870."

[It is mentioned that on almost every paragraph a division was taken, that the votes were equal, and that the question was decided by the vote of the chairman.]

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various impurities and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

"Berkeley, September 1863.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescrib d, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

## THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the E. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

## LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

### FROM LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| 570 Anglia | May 3 |
| 1158 The Foundling, Varian—E. Bates & Co. | May 16 |
| 1001 Norah Greame, Cooper—E. Bates & Co. | May 27 |
| 943 Ann Millicent, Pack—E. Bates & Co. | May 27 |
| 1276 James A. Wright, Morse | May 31 |
| 598 France, Exmelin | June 4 |
| 750 Parana, England | June 7 |
| 1015 Eller. Bates, Reed—E. Bates & Co. | June 9 |
| 1182 Pegasus, Powell | June 9 |
| 1247 Lightning, Husband | June 13 |
| 1384 Wimbledon, Christie | June 15 |
| 838 Braemar, Griffiths | June 17 |
| 1154 James Rowan, Webster | June 17 |
| 1322 Waterloo, Kelly | June 19 |
| 1746 Atlantic, Mellin | June 30 |
| 1307 Maritana, Macdonald | June 30 |
| 1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Coupland & Co. | July 6 |
| 882 Wennington, Davis | July 10 |
| 1259 Mabel, Wright—E. Bates & Co. | July 12 |
| 812 Evening Star, Watson | July 13 |
| 1151 Corra Linn, Lamont, M. Nusserwanjes | July 16 |
| 1436 Adriatic, Taylor | July 23 |
| 970 Mindora | July 29 |
| 1054 Zelica | July 30 |
| 797 Birmah, Pearse | Aug. 5 |
| Genii, Irvine | Aug. 6 |

### FROM LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Queen of Australia, Page | May 11 |
| 782 Saladin, Rankin | May 19 |
| 1377 Balkamah, Poole—E. Bates & Co. | June 3 |
| 1335 Gitana, Stapp | June 9 |
| 693 Girvan, Oman | June 13 |
| 1103 Seaforth, Jeffery | June 13 |
| 507 Fluellin, Simpson | June 18 |
| 970 Barham Phillips | June 24 |
| 1090 Sir John Lawrence, Stabb—W. Nicol & Co. | July 9 |
| 999 Sophia Joskim, Singer | July 11 |
| 1101 Hawarden Castle, Jones | July 21 |
| 926 Canning | July 30 |

### FROM LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| 731 Stowell (s), Ward | Aug. 7 |

### FROM HULL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Queensbury, Torrance | May 20 |

### FROM NEWPORT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Corinna, Cleverly | June 1 |
| 780 Napoleon III., Preith | July 3 |
| R. Weld and Hintfield | May 22 |
| 891 Caraujah, Cleaver | June 1 |

### FROM CALCUTTA.

| | |
|---|---|
| 694 Myaram Dyaram | June 27 |
| 1098 Horsa | Aug. 3 |
| 1119 Lord Clyde | Aug. 25 |

### FROM CLYDE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1169 Peveril of the Peak | Mar. 4 |
| 986 City of Ningpo | Mar. 31 |
| 675 Duoloe | June 13 |
| 930 Compeer, Reid | June 25 |
| 1191 City of Madrid, Hardie | June 25 |
| 998 County of Nairo, Bain | June 29 |
| Cochin | Aug. 5 |

### FROM CARDIFF.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nimrod, Pearce | June 27 |

### FROM NEWCASTLE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Harwood | June 1 |

### FROM SUNDERLAND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Olive Mount | June 4 |
| 902 Vilattee | July 12 |

### FROM SHIELDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Countess | July 7 |
| Oliver Cromwell | July 1 |
| Great Australia, Smith | July 18 |
| 1460 Humber, Atkins—Bell, Ventz & Lucius | July 27 |

### FROM RANGOON.

| | |
|---|---|
| 474 Camilla | May 4 |
| 1401 Cordillera Berry—Wallace & Co. | May 2 |
| 848 Anne | May 13 |
| 654 Mary Ann, Lovett | June 13 |
| 737 Oriental, Wyatt—Felly & Co. | July 8 |
| 596 Amicus, Dotel—W. Nicol & Co. | July 15 |
| 836 Waterloo, Solomons, H. M. Seedick | July 21 |
| 1116 Tivoli, Loutit | July 29 |

### FROM BANGKOK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Faize Allum | Apr. 27 |

### FROM HONGKONG.

| | |
|---|---|
| 525 Attrevida, Kindred | July 13 |

## VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1276 Benefactress, Gibbs—Rennie, Scovell & Co. | |
| 903 City of Canton, Tannock—W. Nicol & Co. | |
| 684 D'rigo, Staples—The Captain. | |
| 639 Fleetwood, Bogle—Finlay, Clark & Co. | |
| 1550 Glensannox, Jenkinson—Lyon & Co. | |
| 657 Lord of the Isles, Craigie—Remington & Co. | |
| 1288 Peruvian Congress, Stockton—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee. | |
| 1348 Teresa, Blackstock—Rennie, Scovell & Co. | |

### HAVRE AND LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1302 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co. | |

### FOR OVERLAND ROUTE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2010 Columbian (s), Steuart—Mails 7th September. | |
| 1999 Golconda (s), Coleman—Mails 14th September. | |
| 2201 Sumatra (s), White. | |

### FOR SYDNEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2080 Calcutta, Maxwell—Wallace & Co. | |

### FOR CALCUTTA.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1444 Africa, Poe—Finlay, Clark & Co. | |
| 561 Backia Letchimy, Peabody—Blay & Mackintosh. | |
| 1045 Baumaris Castle, Robertson—Blackwell & Co. | |
| 999 Brechin Castle, Kerr—The Captain | |
| 841 Florence, Houston—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. | |
| 1341 Himalaya (s), Atkinson—B. I. S. N. Co. | |
| 846 Olive, Clark—Finlay, Clark & Co. | |
| 800 Regina, Brady—Ruttonjee Eduljee. | |
| 933 St. Bernard, McDermott—Ruttonjee Eduljee. | |
| 1292 Trowbridge, Reynolds—W. Nicol & Co. | |

### FOR MAURITIUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 523 Stag, Ellis—W. Nicol & Co. | |

### FOR HONGKONG.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1538 Emeu (s), Perrins. | |

### FOR TUTICORIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| 803 George Kendall, Hopkinson—The Captain. | |

### FOR MOULMEIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1439 Underwriter, Wayman—Cursetjee Muncherjee. | |

### FOR ZANZIBAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| 550 Dumont, Dunville—Broyer. | |

### COUNTRY TRADING STEAMERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 260 General Havelock (s), Drewitz. | |
| 240 General Outram (s), Teasdale. | |
| 397 Koina (s), Colliver. | |
| 366 Lord Clyde (s). | |
| 690 Mula (s), Coates—Essa Califa. | |
| 389 Pearl (s), Baldwin. | |
| 566 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson. | |
| 460 Tilly (s), Hanna—Chunder Ramjee. | |

### COUNTRY TRADERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 284 Bhownuggur, Nacoda. | |
| 989 Evening Star, Harley—H. Thavut & Co. | |
| 310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda. | |
| 711 Hamoody—Nacoda. | |
| 110 Mahi, Nacoda. | |
| 647 Mozuffer, Nacoda. | |
| 654 Punjab, Nacoda. | |
| 74 Sallamuttee, Nacoda. | |
| 300 Ticonderoga, Holland—H. M. Seedick. | |
| 588 William Stewart, Cock. | |

### ROYAL NAVY.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. M. Ballfinch (s), Lodder. | |
| H. M. Forte, (s), Commodore Heath. | |
| H. M. Nymph (s), Wells. | |
| H. M. Teazer (s), Blomfield. | |

### GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. M. Euphrates (s), Curine. | |
| H. M. Malabar (s), Rich. | |

### BOMBAY MARINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dalhousie (s), Campbell. | |
| Earl Canning (s), Tolputt. | (for sale.) |
| Hugh Rose (s). | |
| Lord Elphinstone (s). | (for sale.) |
| May Frere (s), Warner. | (yacht.) |
| Sir John Lawrence, (s), Barrow. | (for sale.) |

## NOT FIXED.

### WOODEN SHIPS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 730 Caldera, Maxted—Blackwell & Co. | |
| 1054 Crusader, Kilvett—Stenhouse & Co. | |
| 814 Flora, Shearer—Coupland & Co. | |
| 980 Maria Hay, Jones—Coupland & Co. | |
| 484 Moorhill, Stellen—Captain. | |
| 1458 Palm Tree, Capper—The L. A. & A. Co. | |
| 362 Polly, Patherick. | |
| 1187 Rescue, Messervey. | |
| 1152 Roumania, Thomas—Rennie, Scovell & Co. | |
| 941 Robin Hood, Winsborrow—The L. A. and A.